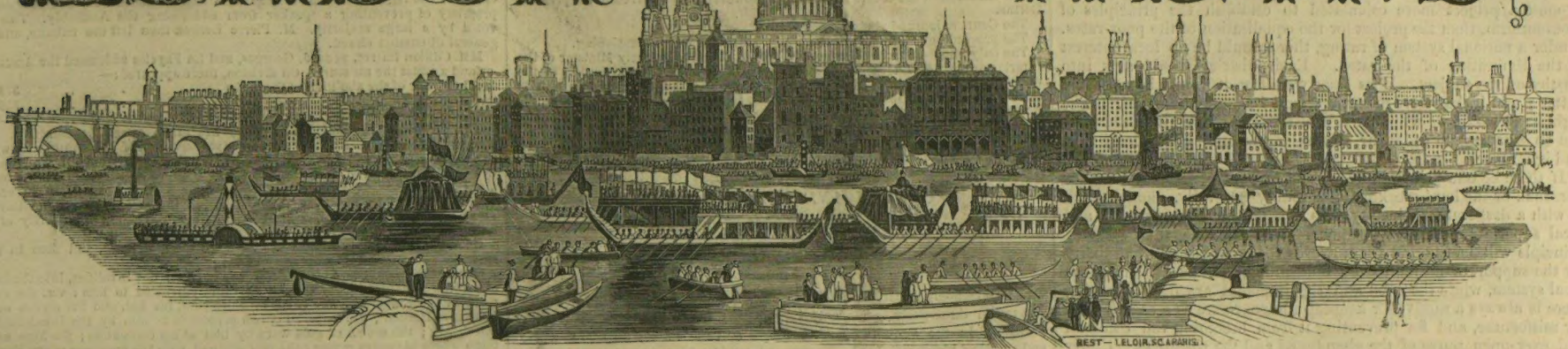


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

IT was to be expected that the enormous pauperism of Ireland would seriously affect both England and Scotland. The union between Great Britain and Ireland is too real in fact, whatever it may be in sentiment, to permit Ireland to be a hotbed of beggary, without afflicting us with its overflow. Liverpool and Glasgow have, as a matter of course, received large additions to their casual poor from this source; and the unwelcome immigration has spread itself from these two centres into every district of the country. But, unfortunately, this invasion of the *proletaires* of Munster and Connaught, hard as it is to bear, is not the only increase which has been received by the pauperism of Great Britain. Within the last two years there has been such a formidable addition to our own native pauperism, as to excite very serious alarm and perplexity in the minds of those who look before them, and who can see the shadows of an approaching danger. From the last Report of the Poor-law Commissioners to the House of Commons, it appears that the pauperism of 1846 amounted to 1,471,133 souls. The pauperism of 1848 amounted, according to the same document, to 1,876,541; showing an increase of no less than 405,408 persons—a number equalling the population of New York, and more than equalling the population of the largest cities and towns in England, with the sole exception of the capital. The whole amount of the pauperism of 1848 about equals the population of London, West-

minster, Southwark, Lambeth, the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, Woolwich, and Greenwich! Part of this army of misery is stationary, and eats into the resources of the districts in which it happens to have its legal settlement. Another part is ambulatory. This division of the great army of pauperism is calculated at the lowest rate to amount to about 50,000 persons. They include men, women, and children, and are known by the names of "tramps" or "vagrants." They levy their contributions from place to place, and bestow the favour of their presence most frequently upon those unions where the workhouse fare is the most abundant, and where the labour required of them is the lightest and most agreeable.

Although there can be no doubt that a large percentage of the 405,408 paupers that swelled the numbers of the poor in England in 1848 were Irish, and that the depression of trade in the years 1847 and 1848 caused an unusual number of applications for relief from the poor-rates, from men and women who, in times of brisker business, might have maintained themselves by their honest industry, yet, after a liberal deduction on both these scores, the country should ask itself whether there is not a sufficiently grievous addition to its habitual pauperism, to call for serious investigation. Already there are manifold symptoms of public alarm and uneasiness on the subject. It was stated at a late meeting for the "Equalisation of Poor-Rates," that the town of Manchester, which had paid only £35,000 for the poor in 1837, paid £125,000 in 1847.

The other great towns and cities of the empire tell the same tale. Liverpool and London are equally oppressed; and Scotland, with a different system of Poor-Laws, and denying relief to the able-bodied, joins the universal chorus of complaint and alarm. In fact, the question of the age is, What shall we do with our poor? Their support at present is a very severe and almost intolerable burden. It will not do to shift its weight from shoulder to shoulder—from class to class—from one description of property to another. Its present amount must be greatly reduced, and its future growth must be permanently checked, unless we are content to see the industrious middle classes of our towns and cities, as well as our rural occupiers and proprietors, drawn into one common vortex of impoverishment and ruin.

But while we consider it to be of good omen that public attention is strongly directed to the subject, we regret to perceive that the agitation which has already commenced has taken a wrong direction. Mr. Disraeli, on one side, wishes to relieve real property of half the poor-rate, at the expense of the nation collectively; and some of the metropolitan parishes, on the other hand, begin to clamour for what they call the "Equalisation of Poor-Rates." We have already stated our objections to Mr. Disraeli's exploded plan. The same objections apply with still greater force to the Equalisation of Poor-Rates, or to the establishment of any uniform and national system of rating. It may seem hard that some parishes should pay 7s. 6d. or even 10s. in the pound for



TRIAL OF THE CO-CONSPIRATORS OF THE 15TH OF MAY AT BOURGES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

poor-rates, while other parishes only pay 1s. 6d. or 6d.; but if the equalisation sought by those who are overburdened be accompanied, as it would necessarily and inevitably be, by the destruction of the old system of local responsibility and local management, even these parishes would ultimately be in as bad a pecuniary position as they are at present. The certain effect of such a change would be to increase pauperism, not in one parish, but in all; and to raise the average of the rate for the whole country to the highest amount paid by the most highly-rated parishes under the present system. In fact, the most rabid French Communist could not propose a project more calculated to establish the principles of Communism, than the project for the equalisation of the poor-rates. Under a national system of rating, there would be no local interest in the diminution of the rates. Each district would sink into apathy on the subject. If its poor were few, it would be none the better; and if they were many, it would be none the worse. The tight hand would be withdrawn, and the speedy result would be—not an organisation of labour, but an organisation of idleness, vice, and ignorance.

If there be one principle which the owners of property, real or personal, or the hard-working community generally, should cling to with a desperate pertinacity, it is that of the local support and local superintendence of the poor. To renounce that salutary principle will be the first step towards the confiscation of property for the support of an increasing multitude of paupers. Under the local system, while the aged and the impotent are duly cared for, there is always a motive for keeping the poor-rate as a sacred fund for misfortune, and for preventing it from becoming the common and ever-open purse of the abandoned and the worthless. Under a national system, the distinction between the deserving and the undeserving, the industrious and the idle, the unfortunate and the criminal, would be gradually lost. In very large parishes this is the result even now. It cannot be otherwise; and, were England made into one great parish in respect of its liability, all the evils which we now see in large parishes would be enormously augmented. We have before us an extract of a letter from an active county magistrate, who supports by his experience the opinion we have expressed.

"I observe," he says, "that there is a Committee on Irish Poor-Laws; but I doubt their doing much good unless they will make up their minds to have small divisions, and to make each division responsible for its own poor only. We are getting out of that system in England, I am sorry to say; but I suspect that both here and there it is the right one, and the only one which brings people's interests and sympathies to work. You are interested in your own neighbour, and you are interested to keep down your payments; and the most efficient way to do that is to give employment; but if the rate is for a whole union, you have no longer a personal acquaintance and sympathy with the poor, nor does your employing your own neighbour save you from being saddled with the support of all those whom others neglect; and the universal temptation is therefore to spend as little as possible on individual exertion, and leave them all on the general rate, which by that means at last grows too great for the land.

This we believe to be the true, and the only true policy. Though we have the utmost respect for the intentions of those who, feeling the burden of pauperism in their respective parishes, are anxious to have the burden equally distributed all over the country, we trust that they will take a wiser view of the matter, and turn their attention to the real object for which they should strive, which is not so much the distribution as the diminution of the cost of pauperism. If, even with local management, and the strong incentives to economy, which that system is so well calculated to foster, pauperism is increasing upon us, it is clear that something else must be done to stop its growth. Our pauperism of 1,800,000 souls is a burden upon existing wealth. It makes that wealth less. The problem for solution is, not the re-distribution of that wealth among those who do not contribute to make it;—not the communism of pauperism with property; but how to transform these unproductive paupers, in whole or in part, into creators of wealth for themselves. The greatest and surest of all remedies for pauperism has never yet been tried. That remedy is EDUCATION. It is rare that an educated man is a pauper. Nineteen-twentieths of our pauperism is composed of the ignorant—of men and women who would have been wealth producers if they had had in their youth the advantages of instruction. This great and enlightened country spends £100,000 per annum for National Education, and between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 per annum, if not more, in support of the poor. But surely we want a little more enlightenment if we are content to continue in such a course. The expenditure of a couple of millions for the education of the whole people in their youth, would add to the wealth of the country; it would transform unproductive paupers into productive labourers, and would take out of the ranks of pauperism nearly all except the aged and the impotent. It seems to us that this is the real and the only remedy. England must be made richer; and the only means of accomplishing that object are the intelligence and the industry of her people. Make the multitude intelligent, and they are certain to become industrious; and, being intelligent and industrious, they are certain to become wealthy. A local poor-rate to keep down existing pauperism—a national rate for education, to stop the growth of pauperism in future; these are the remedies for the evil. The plan of Mr. Disraeli, and that of the metropolitan parishes, which desire a national assessment for the poor, might for a while give a slight apparent relief to a few individuals and a few districts; but they would ultimately only aggravate the general evil, and re-act even upon those whom at first they might have relieved. Pauperism is a disease. Let those who are of this opinion devote their minds, not to the question who shall pay the cost of maintaining it in the lazaret-house, but to the more essential question, how it shall be cured. It is a great question in all the densely-peopled countries of Europe; but in none is it so pressing as it is in England. Though it may be a safe question at present, there is no knowing how long it may remain so.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS AT BOURGES.

FROM the preceding page, we have Engraved the portraits of the conspirators of the 15th May, who are now on their trial before the High Court of Justice sitting at Bourges. This interesting town, anciently the capital of Berry, and now of the Department of the Cher, is situated nearly in the centre of France.

The trials take place in the Hôtel de Ville, originally the private mansion of Jacques Coeur, a building in the late or florid Gothic style, of great magnificence, and characterised, like many other French domestic edifices of the 15th century, by its circular stone-roofed towers, containing spiral staircases. The greater part of the interior has been unsparingly mutilated and altered, to fit it for conversion into law courts; stripped of panelling, cornices, chimney-pieces, &c. The Court sits in a large circular *salle d'audience*, where the array of president, counsel, jurymen, and prisoners forms an imposing spectacle.

In the preceding illustration, the conspirators are seated in three lines, and the counsel who defend them in the lower, or front line: Barbès has just risen to address the Court.

Upon the first day the conspirators were seated as follows:—Upon the first bench—Blanqui, Barbès, Albert, Sobrier, and Raspail; upon the second bench—Flotie, Quentin, Degré, and Langer; and in the third range were Borne, Thomas, Courtais, and Villain; subsequently, Courtais took the place of Albert, on the first bench.

The proceedings were resumed at the usual hour on Monday.

The galleries were very much crowded, in the expectation that Ledru-Rollin and Vidocq were to be examined. Ledru-Rollin was the first witness. He had heard of a manifestation in favour of Poland on the 15th of May. He detailed his own proceedings on that day in company with M. Lamartine. The Government had received information from the police that Poland was only a pretext, and that the real object was to overthrow the Government. He considered that General Courtais had done his best to protect the Assembly, but his orders had not been obeyed.

Blanqui contradicted parts of Ledru-Rollin's evidence.

Raspail complained bitterly of the treatment he and his fellow-prisoners had been exposed to since their arrival at Bourges. Their sleep was interrupted during the night by visits from the police. All this injured his health seriously.

The other prisoners made the same statement.

The President of the Court retired for half an hour, and on his return said, that, as the complaint was made in public, the explanation should be public too. He called on the director of the prison to explain. The director denied the charge. He said the inspection was made every two hours; but that every attention, consistent with safety, was shown to the prisoners, who were allowed to see their counsel and their friends without any guard being present.

M. Marrast, President of the National Assembly, was next examined; but his evidence was only a repetition of that of the previous witnesses. He had heard cries at the Hôtel de Ville of "*Vive Raspail!*" "*Vive Albert!*" "*Vive Louis Blanc!*"

The next witness called was the celebrated Vidocq, whose presence excited much sensation in the court. His evidence, however, only referred to the prisoner Borne.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

The proceedings on Tuesday presented no incident worth mentioning.

The only important witness examined was M. Récrot, formerly Minister of the Interior during the Executive Commission. He detailed the particulars of the visit of Sobrier and two of his companions to him on the 15th, asking him to send a telegraphic despatch to the provinces, to announce the dissolution of the Assembly, and the formation of a new Government, and proposing to him to retain office.

There were fourteen witnesses examined on Tuesday, making in all 140.

The Court adjourned at the usual hour.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PRESENT STATE OF PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, 21st March, 1849.

THE physiognomy of Paris continues to remain *à peu près* the same as for the last two or three weeks, or is only very slightly varied by modifications of expression. In the more thoughtless classes still exists every attempt at gaiety and so-called pleasure. In the commercial world a faint revival of trade—that is to say, a species of wearied hope, which cannot exactly be called confidence, still struggling with apprehension for the future. Among the lower classes a slight amelioration of misery, and a greater or lesser reaction from the delusions of utopian socialism and tyrannical red-republicanism in favour of the man at the head of the State, as a plank to which to cling in the ocean of misery into which the storm of revolution has plunged them. There are thus on the face of Paris a partial aspect of quiet—a fictitious calm, laid on as a temporary cosmetic: and, above all, in as far as it so powerfully contributes to the impressions of the day, that real spring sunshine once more, which has such an influence upon the outward appearance of the barometric people of Paris. There are chinks and wrinkles, however, in the above-mentioned coating of cosmetic, which are very visible to the eyes of those who take the trouble to examine politically, and who does not politicise now-a-days? These have arisen, internally, from the stirring up of the dangerous question of the closing of the clubs in the Assembly; externally, from the still more and more dangerous agitation of foreign affairs, which may possibly force the French Government into a position which it would willingly avoid. The former movement, which has thus wrinkled the appearance of calm, has produced, not only in the Assembly, but in the world without it, confusion, recrimination, and discussion once more. Within the body of the nation's representatives the outrage and clamour have even exceeded what might last week have been considered unsurpassable. The accusation of "the Serpent," as M. Proudhon since his appearance in that part in the "Propriété," *c'est le Vol*, is designated, namely, that the Government was the cause of the bloody days of June, raised a storm on the first day, which "could only be forgotten on the second day of the debate, when the "Philosopher of Love," M. Pierre Leroux, with his wild hair thrown back upon his shoulders, with his fat, greasy face distorted with affected passion, and with the most indescribable delirious gestures of a dancing dervise in the tribune, denounced the Assembly as the immoral and monarchical re-constructor of the political scaffold (he alluded to what the Red Journals chose to call the "murder" of the political martyrs, *i.e.* the execution of the assassins of General Bréa); and, after being twice in vain called "to order," was deprived of his right of speaking by an almost general vote of the Assembly. These wild distorted accusations, and such outrages upon the decencies of a legislative assembly, as the "insolent" bestowed by M. Félix Pyat upon the Minister of the Interior, and the lie thrown every second in the teeth of the Government by various members of the "Mountain"—will surely not prove recommendations to the re-election of those good gentlemen in the next legislative chamber. The first part of the amendment accepted by the Government, indicting the Clubs, has passed, although by a small majority; and, although revolutionary Paris may discuss the justice of this measure with more or less of acrimony, yet the great majority of the country will applaud and support the decision. This affair of the suppression of the clubs has been dangerous ground.

The gayest event of the week, at all events the most notable, must be said to have been the second Presidential ball, given on Wednesday last, the 14th, at the Elysée National, more splendid even than the first. This second *fête*, however, has not met with the suffrages of disdainful exclusives so much as the former one. It was far more crowded; and the above-mentioned "disdainful" turned up their nose at it as a "*vaudeville*," a damning word in French fashionable phraseology. The great names of the old French noblesse abounded, as on the first occasion. The representatives of exclusive fashion had accepted with as much *impressément* as before the invitations of a Republican President. The *toilettes* were as brilliant and fresh as before; and the splendid diamonds of the Ambassador of Spain, and still more splendid *parure* of Madame Demidoff—or Princess Mathilde, as she must be called, in Bonapartist nomenclature—did all their glittering honour, in company with many hundreds of lesser rivals, to the *fête*. But certainly it wore a more mixed and genuine Republican aspect, and surely cannot, under the circumstances, be criticised on that account. The fusion was greater; the republic of letters and arts was better represented; and, although the crowd was such that, at times, fair ladies screamed at the danger which their dresses ran, and indignant gentlemen quarrelled in the over-thronged and difficult passages of doorways, yet, as the *fête* of a Republican President, the scene was one more striking and characteristic of its kind. The uniforms added a greater and brighter colour to the show. The "Schools" had received their invitations; and the *école* de St. Cyr or of the *École Polytechnique* was enabled to ask a Duchess "for the next quadrille," or offer his hand to a young Countess for "the approaching polka." The *bourgeoisie* of Paris had also its greater *quantum* of representatives. But the ultra-democratic journals still insisted upon their right to grumble forth their thunders: not a *sans culotte* was requested to represent fraternity in a blouse; not even a Montagnard was selected to typify liberty, with ferocious mien: equality, under such circumstances, was, of course, out of the question. It would have been vain to have pointed out to them as types of Republicans *de la vieille* such guests as Marrast or Pagnerre: these are considered traitors to the good "Red" cause; and did not Madame Pagnerre actually wear a *coiffure à la Marie de Médicis*, and thereby symbolise the aristocratic and reactionary tendencies of herself and spouse ever since they slept in the bed of that Queen of tyrannic days in the Palace of the Luxembourg? Moreover, were not, in this reactionary exclusion, the types of the infamous and suspected monarchical moderates there—Thiers, and Dupin, and *tutti quanti*, and General Changarnier, of insurrection suppressive memory, although Cavaignac held back? And was not literature represented by Girardin and Jules Janin, and such writers in reactionary journals, when Prondhon and Co., who attack the President as an assassin, were not even asked? Anathema! Spite of ultra-democratic attacks on the one hand, and the criticism of "*vaudeville*" in the mouths of fashionable exclusives on the other, the Republican President's *fête*, however, was brilliant and gay. The supper-room, built into the garden in the form of an immense columned and bowered tent, afforded a splendid *coup d'œil* of glitter and profusion from the height of the carpeted garden steps.

If the *Mi-carême*, or Mid-Lent day, which was formerly regarded as a sort of last day of Carnival, was outwardly passed over unnoticed for the first time in Paris, other gaieties, public and private, in unnumbered numbers, have marked the week, as though Paris were still in *plein Carnaval*. The ball of the charitable association for the education of orphans at Petit Bourg, given at the Jardin d'Hiver, merits especial mention. Never, perhaps, was such a scene of fairy-like splendour realised on earth.

Some interest is still kept up by the three trials of the day—that of Bourges, where revelations "show up" the dreary comedy of the rule of the Provisional Government, spite of the efforts of Ledru-Rollin to throw all the blame upon royalist gold, of Flocon to excuse the prisoners, and of Lamartine to curry favour with all men by such famous expressions as that in which he called the attempt of May an "*étourderie populaire*!"—that of the self-installed Provisionary Government of Limoges, which affords revelations no less piquant; and that of Rouen, where one of M. Ledru-Rollin's pet commissaries stands accused of the murder of one of his own agents—all most interesting and characteristic disclosures.

FRANCE.

The execution of Daix and Lahr, the two men reserved for capital punishment, for the murder of General de Bréa and Captain Mangin, took place on Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, on the spot where their victims were murdered. They were preceded and followed by strong detachments of dragoons and lancers; and there was a considerable force of infantry round the place of execution. After the execution, the bodies were removed for internment, followed by the priests who had attended the men to the scaffold. The sentence of death pronounced upon Choppart, Nourry, and Vappreaux, jun., has been commuted by the President of the Republic, with the advice of the Council of State, to imprisonment for life, with hard labour. The *Peuple* has published a very violent article against the President of the Republic, for not having commuted the punishment of Daix and Lahr also. M. Proudhon, in his article, goes the length of calling M. Louis Bonaparte an assassin, and declares that the whole responsibility of restoring the guillotine will rest on the President's head. The article concludes by calling on the workmen of Paris not to place any credence in any assurances of humanity on the part of that high functionary.

The great Parliamentary business of the week was the debate on the bill for the suppression of the clubs. On Monday the whole sitting was occupied with the speeches of M. J. Favre against the measure, and of M. Léon Faucher in its favour.

On Tuesday the discussion was resumed, when M. Pierre Leroux, in most violent language, defended the right of association, and opposed the bill. His language became so violent that he was called to order, when he accused the Government of erecting political scaffolds. This odious accusation, applied to the execution of the murderers of General Bréa, was the signal of cries to order from every side of the chamber, with the exception of the Mountain, who supported M. Leroux. When the noise had somewhat subsided, the President rose, and said it was his duty to call M. Pierre Leroux to order. M. Pierre Leroux replied that he deemed it an honour to have been twice called to order for the cause of the people. Shouts of "Down from the tribune!" "Prevent him from speaking!" now followed. The excitement in the National Assembly had reached its pitch. The President read the clause of the regulations which empowers him to consult the Chamber on the propriety of preventing a speaker from addressing the Assembly. This was voted by a large majority. M. Pierre Leroux then left the tribune, and the general discussion closed.

MM. Odillon Barrot, Sénard, Georges, and La Fayette addressed the Assembly or against the measure. On division, there appeared:—

In favour of the abolition of the clubs	378
Against it	359
Majority for the abolition	19

This decision of the National Assembly has given general satisfaction. The members of the Mountain, it is said, were so convinced of the odium with which the *foci* of sedition and permanent conspiracy aimed at by the bill are regarded by the country at large, that they did not dare to vote openly in their favour; and therefore it was that they demanded the votes should be taken in secret. Had the voting been public, instead of being by the *scrutin secret*, the Government would, it is thought, instead of nineteen, have had a majority of two hundred.

On Wednesday the articles of the bill were voted *seriatim*, and then in their ensemble were carried by a majority of 404 to 303.

General Petit delivered on Tuesday, at the Hôtel des Invalides, into the hands of Jerome Bonaparte some articles of value entrusted to him; viz. the sword worn by the Emperor at the battle of Austerlitz, his hat, and his *cordon* of the Legion of Honour; the Imperial crown presented to him by the inhabitants of Cherbourg; the crown of gold worn by him at his coronation; the keys of the tomb where his ashes repose; the pall adorned with the emblems of the Empire, and which enveloped the coffin brought from St. Helena; and 52 standards taken at Austerlitz. Jerome Bonaparte distributed, in the name of the President of the Republic, eight crosses of honour to as many invalids of all ranks.

The Rev. Father Roton, General of the Jesuits, has arrived in Paris, from Rome, on his way to Portugal, where he intends establishing the head-quarters of the order.

M. Salamanca, ex-Minister of Finance, in Spain, has arrived in Paris. He has obtained permission to pass some days in the capital, after which he was to proceed to Bourges. It is believed that he will obtain permission from the Government to reside permanently in Paris.

Letters from Marseilles state that orders had been received there and at Toulon to have the troops in readiness for embarkation.

The composition of the corps destined for some point in Italy was as follows:—A Brigade formed of the 20th and 33rd Regiments of the Line, under the command of General Mollié; a brigade formed of the 36th and 66th Regiments of the Line, under General Levaillant. A mounted battery of eight guns, and a company of Engineers are attached to each of the brigades. A company of Engineers had arrived at Sisteron; and a battery of Artillery, stationed at A. x., was about to march to Marseilles. The order to depart was hourly expected on the 17th inst.

The number of cases of cholera which have appeared from the 9th up to last Tuesday night in Paris, are 46, 21 of which were fatal. The victims to the malady were persons debilitated by previous disease or plunged in the most abject poverty. The opinion amongst medical men is that it will continue in the same comparatively mild form it has appeared in in London.

The Socialists are still attempting to seduce the soldiers to their doctrines, and it is feared in some instances with success.

SPAIN.

According to accounts received this week from Madrid, Queen Christina has received a letter from the ex-King of the French, urging her to use her influence to adjust the diplomatic quarrel with England, and giving his opinion that the constitutional throne of her daughter would be in imminent peril if some arrangement did not take place, and the first step towards such an arrangement must be the dismissal of the Narvaez Ministry. Her Majesty read the letter to General Narvaez, who observed that he was aware of the danger; but what would become of the Moderado party if he threw up the reins of government? Christina made no answer. She is said, however, to be working secretly to throw down the "*hombre necesario*," as Narvaez is called by his creatures. From Catalonia the news is unimportant. The war still drags on.

HOLLAND.

DEATH OF THE KING.—The death of King William II. was formally announced at the Hague on the 17th. The Second Chamber of the States-General was immediately called together, and the decease of his late Majesty having been notified to the members by the Ministry, the Prince of Orange was proclaimed King.

M. Lichtenveld, Minister for Foreign Affairs, left the Hague on Saturday for London, to announce the death of his father to the new Sovereign, who will assume the title of King William III.

During the afternoon of Saturday the troops composing the garrison of the Hague were mustered on the parade ground and took the usual oath of allegiance to King William III. The city remained profoundly tranquil, nor was any apprehension entertained that popular disturbance would break out.

His Majesty expired at the Hague, on Saturday last, of inflammation of the lungs, having only completed his fifty-sixth year in December last.

The late King was educated in England, and had been, in every relation, intimately connected with this country. Having been driven from Holland, with his father, on the foundation of the Batavian Republic, he was placed under the charge of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and received his education from that distinguished prelate. At the age of nineteen he was appointed, as Prince of Orange, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army, and served as extra Aide-de-Camp with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, from 1811 to 1814. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle. He commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815; and the first *corps d'armée* at the Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, after having taken an active part in the preceding engagements. He acceded to the throne in 1840, on his father's abdication.

The late King married, in 1816, the sister of the present Emperor of Russia. The present King of Holland—who had only left London on Friday week, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Raby Castle—arrived at Fenton's Hotel on Monday evening, and left London for the Hague in the course of Tuesday.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT.—The long-threatened resumption of hostilities between the Austrians and the forces of Charles Albert may be at length considered as a *fait accompli*. On the 12th inst. a major of the Sardinian Royal Engineers announced to Marshal Radetzky the cessation of the armistice concluded on the 9th of August, 1848.

A manifesto has been addressed to all the States of Europe by the Sardinian Government, setting forth the wrongs of Piedmont and of Italy, and declaring there was no other appeal left than to arms. On the 14th, M. Katsazi, Minister of the Interior, announced to the Chamber of Deputies the expiration of the armistice:—"Our forbearance, and the friendly interference of the mediating Powers (he said), have hitherto proved unavailing. The attitude of Austria has shown that no honourable peace can be hoped for unless won by arms. By waiting longer we should have wasted our strength without any result. Our finances would be exhausted, and our army, now so efficient and patriotic, would have felt its spirit broken had it been compelled to remain much longer inactive. You understood it, gentlemen, when a few days ago you manifested the wish of the nation. You raised the war-cry. The Government has heard it. It is well aware of the perils attending the struggle about to recommence, and of the evils which will be its sad and unavoidable consequence. But between these perils and the shame of an ignominious peace, which should not ensure Italian independence, the King's Government could not and ought not to hesitate. On the 12th, at noon, the cessation of the armistice was announced to Marshal Radetzky by a despatch of the Cabinet, handed to him by a superior officer expressly sent to Milan."

The King is at present in Alexandria. Previous to his departure, his Majesty appointed the Prince de Carignan Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and addressed a proclamation to the National Guard, which was specially charged with the maintenance of order during his absence.

MM. Misley and Serra have left Turin for England, to treat for the loan; the Chamber of Deputies having adopted, by 105 votes to 14, the project of law authorizing the Cabinet to conclude a loan of 50,000,000 of francs.

On the 17th instant a decree of the Prince de Carignan was published, ordering a levy *en masse* of all the able-bodied citizens of all the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, from 18 to 40 years of age.

The commissariat for the approaching war is said to be thoroughly organised, so that there will be no want of supplies.

ROME.—According to our latest intelligence from Rome, the Executive Committee had ordered the arrest of Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, under whose auspices a reactionary movement was organising.

The Roman Ministry had been again changed. M. Manzoni had been appointed Minister of Finance; M. Calandrelli, of War; and Moncetti, of Public Works. Colonel Marescotti and his regiment in garrison at Ferrara had refused to take the oath to the Roman Government.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin state that the 18th inst. the anniversary of the Revolution, had passed over without disturbance, owing, it was thought, to the extreme coldness of the weather and to the strong military precautions adopted.

AUSTRIA.

There is little news of interest this week from Vienna. Some of Count Latour's murderers have confessed their guilt. One of this party, against whom circumstantial evidence was very strong on his trial, is a man named Brambresch, a house-painter, the son of a woman who, in the guise of a man, distinguished herself under Napoleon, and received from his hands the Legion of Honour. She had twelve sons, all of whom are honest with the exception of this last one. This remarkable woman is still living in Vienna.

Royal letters patent decree the publication of two new official papers, in one of which will appear all Imperial patents and ordinances for the whole Monarchy.

in the only the dates and a table of contents of the above, with all the *Landesgesetze*, or provincial laws, at full. The text of the laws will appear in the language of the respective provinces, with a German translation annexed.

HUNGARY.

The war still rolls its tide of ruin slowly over the fair plains of Hungary. Field-Marshal Windischgrätz will no longer take the field in person against the Hungarians, but remain at Buda. The acting commanders are Field Marshal Lieutenant Schlick and Field-Marshal Lieutenant Jellachich. General Bem, who commanded the Magyars hitherto, has been so severely wounded, that he is said to have resigned the command to a Frenchman.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 7th inst. have been received this week by the *Europa*. The intelligence is of interest. On the 5th General Taylor was installed as President at Washington, on taking the following oath of office in the Senate:—"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

The President then delivered his inaugural address, in which, after renewing the various pledges made by him on former occasions, to follow in the footsteps of Washington in the administration of the Government, to exercise no proscription against political opponents who may chance to be holders of public offices, and to regard not merely local interests, but the general welfare of the Republic, he declared that the United States will preserve a strict neutrality in any national disputes or convulsions that now exist, or may hereafter arise, in Europe. At the same time he proclaimed a deep sympathy with all struggles for the rights of the people, and the extension of the blessings of liberty.

During the ceremony every portion of the Senate was crowded with both sexes, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested in the reception given both in and out doors to the new President, whose popularity is "immense."

The composition of the new cabinet is as follows; but the respective nominations had not been confirmed by the Senate on the departure of the mail:—

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State.
William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.
Thomas H. Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Home Department.
William B. Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.
Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, Postmaster-General.
George W. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War.
Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney-General.

The domestic affairs of the United States present no new feature. The movement towards California, it is observed, had ceased to be of a speculative character, and had assumed an aspect of *bona fide* business. Many vessels had left, more were leaving, and since the 21st ult. some 20000 additional emigrants had left the shores of the United States for San Francisco.

From California, however, no later advices had been received; and the contents of the journals, touching the auriferous districts, are merely repetitions of old statements.

INDIA.

Advices have been received during the week in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates are from Calcutta to Feb. 8, and Bombay to the 13th, which include intelligence from the army of the Punjab to the 3d, and from Lahore and Mooltan to the 4th Feb.

There is no feature of any particular interest in the accounts thus brought. There has been no battle, nor any movement of importance, since the battle of Chillianwallah, in the army of the Punjab, since that received by the last mail. Lieutenant Herbert arrived at Lord Gough's camp on the 27th of January, and Lieutenant Bowie on the following day. The latter officer was the bearer of some proposals from Shere Singh, but their nature did not transpire, though it was understood Lord Gough would hear of nothing but "unconditional surrender." These two officers, as well as the other prisoners in the hands of the Sikhs, seem to have received kind and considerate treatment. A redoubt has been thrown up in advance of the right face of the camp, and several guns have been mounted on this field-work. A number of the enemy's cavalry, on the look-out for our camels at graze, came in contact, on the 30th of January, with a party of Christie's Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Chamberlain, who attacked and put them to flight, killing sixteen, and taking several prisoners. Lieut. Christie himself was wounded, as well as some of his men.

Shere Singh's army is about four miles distant from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. It was generally supposed in Lord Gough's camp, that nothing would be done in the way of offensive operations till the arrival of reinforcements from Mooltan and Lahore.

The conduct of the 14th Dragoons has been very freely commented upon, and the local papers are filled with letters on this painful subject; nothing short of a most searching inquiry will satisfy the public mind, to say nothing of the wish on the part of the gallant officers concerned to have all doubts cleared up as to the cause of the alleged disgraceful movement.

It is reported that the detachment of Afghans said to be in Shere Singh's camp is commanded by three Europeans, formerly privates in her Majesty's 44th Regiment, who remained in Cabul and became Mahomedans.

Major Lawrence has been allowed to join Mrs. Lawrence, and they are said to be treated with great kindness by Chuttur Singh. The surrender of Moolraj and his garrison has placed a considerable force at the disposal of Lord Gough, and no time was lost after the Dewan's surrender in making preparations for the onward march.

It was said that General Whish's force would have to take a fort called Chuneout, on its way up, where Narain Singh was holding out. It was, however, expected to reach Lord Gough's camp on the 17th ult.

Additional details have been received from Mooltan. The bodies of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson (who were murdered on the first outbreak of the rebellion) were found near the place where they had fallen, and where they were buried at the time by Afghan merchants, according to the rites of their country. The bodies had been exhumed, and re-interred with all the honours of war.

A portion of the Bombay column moved on the 2d of February in progress to join Lord Gough's camp. This consists of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Bombay European Regiment (Fusiliers), the 3d and 19th Regiments of Native Infantry, Major Blood's troop of Horse Artillery, and 500 of the Scinde Horse. Moolraj accompanies this force as far as Ramnuggur, whence he will be sent to Lahore. Lieutenant Henry, of the 19th Regiment, and formerly aide-de-camp to Lord Falkland, has charge of the Dewan.

On the 1st of February two squadrons of the 8th Lancers, two of the 14th Dragoons, a regiment of Light Cavalry, and four of Warner's guns, proceeded from the camp in the direction of Goojerat, to bring in a convoy of some 2500 camels loaded of provisions, and taking with them the twelve Sikh guns, captured on the 13th of January, to be deposited at Ramnuggur. This detachment marched as far as Bogrewalla, where they intended to have bivouacked, having taken no tents with them; but at that place Colonel King, who was in command of the party, received a letter from Captain Biddulph, who was in charge of the convoy of camels, calling for immediate support, as the enemy had collected a large force of cavalry for the purpose of intercepting him. Colonel King immediately advanced and succeeded in bringing in the convoy in perfect safety, which furnished an abundant and timely supply of provisions.

Chuttur Singh paid a visit to his son's camp soon after the action of the 13th; but he did not long remain there. The *Delhi Gazette* represents him as "incapacitated by personal infirmity from taking an active part in the military operations," and says that, in consequence, he has "placed himself in charge of the civil duties connected with the rebellion." Mahomed Akram Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed of Cabul, is reported to have been for a considerable time in the Sikh camp. There have also been rumours of Shere Singh having been joined by large bodies of Afghans; but although there is reason to believe that a considerable number of troops from Cabul have made their appearance in the hill country beyond the Jhelum, no authentic information has been received of any portion of them having as yet crossed over to the left bank of that river. The next fight with the Sikhs will effectually test the willingness of their Afghan friends to join and co-operate with them.

NEW ZEALAND.

EARTHQUAKES.—Advices *via* Singapore bring intelligence of a formidable visitation having befallen this colony in October last, in the shape of an earthquake which lasted nine days, the shocks being felt at various places, from the 73rd to the 76th degree of east longitude, and from the 39th to the 44th degree of south latitude. The heaviest and most continuous shocks were felt at Wellington, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Cloudy Bay, nearly in the centre of the region over which they extended. The earthquakes were preceded by stormy weather, with heavy gales from the south and east, which lasted the greater part of the nine days. The volcano of Tongariro was not in activity, nor were any others known to be so. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th, a bright flame was seen to shoot up in the north-east at Wellington. At Nelson the atmosphere is said to have been surcharged with electricity. At Wellington the first shock, which was a very severe one, was experienced about 1½ a.m. on the morning of Monday, the 16th of October. Three or four slight quiverings were subsequently felt in the course of the day. Two slight shocks were felt at 4 and 7½ a.m. on Tuesday. At 3½ p.m. a slight shock was perceived; this was immediately followed by a second, also slight; and then came a third, if anything more severe than the first, of Monday. Wednesday passed over with two or three slight shocks. A few minutes before 5 a.m. on Thursday the 19th, a third severe shock occurred, which lasted almost a minute. On Friday shocks, but not severe ones, were felt at intervals. The slight shocks still continued on Saturday. On Sunday shocks continued to take place at intervals of three or four hours. On Monday a few slight vibrations were felt. On Tuesday, the 24th, a slight tremble was perceived at ten minutes to 2 p.m., and in the space of seven minutes and a half there were three vibrations. Shocks continued to be felt throughout the evening. On the west of Wellington, all the shocks felt previous to the 23rd were experienced at Wanganui, but with less violence. They had occurred at all the intervening places, becoming more violent as they approached Wellington. The schooner *Sarah Ann* felt the first shock of the earthquake, when off Taranaki, on the morning of the 16th; she also experienced the shocks of the 23rd, off Kapiti. At Nelson all the shocks appear to have been felt, but with less violence than at Wellington; the severest at Nelson was that of the 22nd. The earthquake did much damage in Queen Charlotte's Sound, and at Cloudy Bay, but we have no particulars. On the east of Wellington, the shocks were felt severely in the valley of the Wairarapa. The *Clara*, on her passage from Auckland to Wellington, experienced a shock when 60 miles from the shore; and a second when working in at the heads of Port Nicholson, on the 18th. The first shock (on the morning of Monday, the 16th) was felt with great violence at Akaroa, and lasted three or four minutes; but, what is remarkable, it is said not to have been felt at Port Cooper, a few miles to the westward. The brig *Bea*, which arrived at Wellington from Twofold Bay

(N. S. Wales), on the 23d, does not appear to have felt any of the shocks. The two islands, the middle and northern of the New Zealand group, were visited by the calamity. The shocks, though devastating to house and other property, were fortunately not attended with much destruction of life. Only one family—Barrack-Sergeant Lovell and his son and daughter, both children—are reported as sufferers. The children were killed, and the father badly wounded and bruised.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MARTHA SOPHIA, COUNTESS DOWAGER OF MULGRAVE.



Rev. Augustus F. Phipps, Rector of Boxford, in Suffolk.

Her Ladyship, who died at 63, Eaton-place, on the 17th instant, was daughter of the late Christopher Thompson Maling, Esq., of West Hennington, Co. Durham. Her marriage to Henry, first Earl of Mulgrave, took place 20th October, 1795, and its issue consisted of four sons and five daughters: the former being Constantine Henry, Marquis of Normanby; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Phipps, Private Secretary to Prince Albert; the Hon. Edmund Phipps, Recorder of Scarborough; and the Hon. and

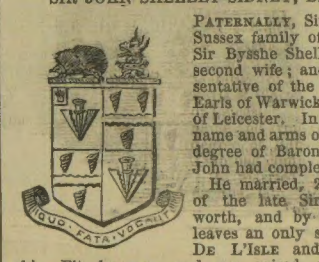
SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE FERGUSSON, BART., OF KILKERRAN, CO. AYR.



The decease of this gentleman occurred on the 18th instant. He was the only son of the late Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, by Jean, his first wife, second daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., Lord Hailes; and grand-nephew of Sir Adam Fergusson, M.P. for Edinburgh, who preferred a claim, in 1796, to the honours of the noble House of Glencairn, which was decided by the Lords declaring, "that, although Sir Adam Fergusson had shown himself to be heir-general of Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, who died in 1670, he had not made out the right of such heir to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn." By this judgment, the succession to the title was confined to male representatives, and seems now, therefore, to vest in Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., of Corshill, the undoubted male heir of the House of Glencairn.

Sir Charles Fergusson (whose death we record) was born 26th August, 1800, and married, 1st June, 1829, Helen, second daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, by whom he leaves a son and heir, JAMES, born 14th March, 1832, and several other children.

SIR JOHN SHELLEY-SIDNEY, BART., OF PENSHURST, KENT.

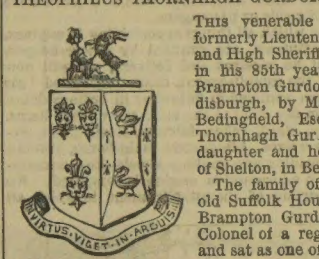


PATERNALLY, Sir John descended from the ancient Sussex family of Shelley, being eldest son of the first Sir Byshe Shelley, Bart., of Castle Goring, by his second wife; and maternally, he was heir and representative of the Beaumonts and Beauchamps, ancient Earls of Warwick, and the Dudleys and Sydneys, Earls of Leicester. In 1793 he assumed the additional surname and arms of Sydney, and in 1818 was raised to the degree of Baronet. At the period of his decease Sir John had completed his 77th year.

He married, 29th April, 1799, Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hunkloe, Bart., of Wingerworth, and by her (who died 5th Feb., 1811) he leaves an only surviving child, Philip-Charles, Lord De l'Isle and Dudley, who married Lady Sophia Fitzclarence, and was raised to the peerage by the late King.

Penshurst, in Kent, the seat of the deceased Baronet, is classic ground, as the birthplace of Sir Philip Sydney, the soldier, the scholar, the statesman, and the poet—the favourite of his Sovereign, and the idol of the people.

THEOPHILUS THORNHAGH GURDON, ESQ., OF LETTON, CO. NORFOLK.



This venerable and respected country gentleman, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia, and High Sheriff of the county in 1824, died last week, in his 85th year. He was son and heir of the late Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, Esq., of Letton and Gruntdisburgh, by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Philip Bedingfield, Esq., of Ditchingham, and grandson of Thornhagh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heiress of Theophilus Dillingham, Esq., of Shelton, in Bedfordshire.

The family of Gurdon, of Letton, is a branch of the old Suffolk House of Gurdon, of Assington, founded by Brampton Gurdon, Esq., M.P. for Ipswich, who was Colonel of a regiment of horse during the civil war, and sat as one of the court-martial on Sir Charles Lucas

and Sir George Lisle. Mr. Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon married, 25th July, 1796, Anne, daughter of William Mellish, Esq., of Blyth, Notts, and leaves several sons and one daughter, Anne, widow of the late Henry Wodehouse, Esq., and mother of the present lord of that name.

WILLIAM II., KING OF HOLLAND.

To the great grief of his people, the King of Holland expired, at Tilburg, at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst.

His Majesty was born on the 6th of December, 1792, at a moment of deep national gloom. Just one month previously, the battle of Jemappe had been lost, and, with it, the integrity of the United Provinces. At the age of thirteen months the infant Prince was carried away from his native country to pass in England the first period of his youth, and thus became almost an adopted son of our Royal family. Inheriting the martial character of his illustrious ancestors, the Prince of Orange, so soon as his years permitted, sought employment and renown on the battle field of Spain, where the English troops were then reaping imperishable laurels; and in this brilliant sphere of action he gained fame and distinction, taking part in the memorable conflicts at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, and closing his honourable military career at the glorious victory of Waterloo. At this period his Royal Highness was looked up to as the worthiest and most becoming consort for the Princess Charlotte, but it was not so ordered; and the heir of the House of Nassau yielded this, as well as a subsequent prize, to a competitor of more conspicuous fortune—Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, now sovereign of a considerable portion of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1840, his Highness's father, King William I., resigned the sceptre; and for the nine subsequent years, the Monarch, whose death is now so universally deplored, reigned over the destinies of Holland.

His Majesty married, February 21, 1816, Anne Paulowna, daughter of the late Emperor Paul of Russia, and has left one daughter, Sophia, wife of Charles, Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, and three sons, the eldest of whom ascends the throne as William III.

The ancient house of Nassau, rendered illustrious in the sixteenth century by the patriotism and achievements of William of Orange, the renowned assertor of his country's independence against the mighty power of Spain, became still more familiar to the English people by the accession of that Prince's great-grandson to the throne of England, as our William III. The late King of Holland derived from the branch well known in history as that of Nassau Dietz.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE, AND EAST LANCASHIRE.—Captain Laws and Mr. Hackin met at Salford station on Saturday morning, and came to an amicable arrangement of matters in dispute between the two companies. We therefore hope we shall not hear of a repetition of Monday week's folly.

RAILWAY RATING.—A large and respectable meeting of railway proprietors was held in the Town-hall, Manchester, on Monday last—Mr. Henry Houldsworth in the chair—when petitions to both Houses of the Legislature were unanimously adopted, praying for an alteration in the law relative to the arbitrary and unequal system of rating railways which at present exists.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Mr. Waddington, M.P., has been appointed by the board chairman of the company, in the room of Mr. Hudson; and Mr. Samuel Anderson, the deputy-chairman, in lieu of Mr. Waddington.

Mr. Robert Savill has been appointed assistant-secretary to the London and North-Western Company. Mr. Savill, who has for a long period filled the office of transfer clerk to the establishment, joined the old London and Birmingham Company fourteen or fifteen years since.

A RAILWAY STATION TAKEN BY STORM.—The station ground of the Maryport Company was on Saturday morning last the theatre of a scene as extraordinary to the inhabitants of the "merrie citie" of Carlisle as it was destructive to the property of the Maryport Railway, at present leased by Mr. Hudson, the "Railway King." By the act of the Lancaster Company they were empowered to take the station ground of the Maryport Company at the amount assessed by a special jury, for the purposes of the joint or central station at Carlisle, provided that the two companies, together with the Caledonian Company, could not agree upon the conditions on which the Maryport Company were to enter the central station. Being unable to agree upon these conditions, a special jury was summoned before Mr. Carrick, the coroner, at the Court-house, some weeks ago, and, after a hearing of two days, it decided that the land and property upon it should be given up to the Lancaster Company, upon payment of £7171 4s. 3d. The Lan-

caster Company forthwith paid this sum into the Bank of England; but Mr. Hudson still objected to their taking possession, and did all in his power to prevent it. A fortnight since, Mr. Blenkinsopp, of the firm of Swift and Co., of Lancaster, solicitors to the Lancaster Company, applied for immediate possession, but was refused by Mr. Heysham, a director of the Maryport Company, who held possession on behalf of that body. In consequence of this refusal, the Lancaster Company resolved to take forcible possession; and, accordingly, they communicated with the High Sheriff of the county upon the subject. The result was, that the Under-Sheriff, Mr. Harrison, of Penrith, accompanied by Mr. Worthington, the resident engineer of the Lancaster Company, and Mr. Blenkinsopp, proceeded to the Maryport station, at 10 a.m., which he entered, and, after a short conversation with the clerks, who were the only persons upon the premises at the time, he crossed the platform and went upon the line, and there gave formal possession to Mr. Blenkinsopp. That gentleman immediately waved his handkerchief, when a strong force of at least a hundred men, armed with crowbars, pickaxes, shovels, &c., rushed from the goods-station of the Lancaster Company, to which they had been brought from all parts of the line, to the ground of the Maryport Company, and, without further ceremony, commenced operations by tearing up the rails. This was the work of a few minutes only, as the men were particularly expert. They next pulled down the sheds of the coal and lime depôts; and, lastly, having allowed the clerks of the Maryport Company sufficient time to carry off the books, they gutted the station, which was certainly only a temporary one, and carried away the whole building. In these operations the men were assisted by a long string of horses. In the meantime, a man was posted near to where the Maryport line joins that of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company, and at about 200 yards' distance from the station of the former company, to inform the driver of the engine due at half-past 11 that he could not proceed further on the line. The driver, upon hearing this, immediately drove off to the Gallowa-hill station of the Newcastle Railway, which is also leased by Mr. Hudson. Bills were subsequently posted throughout the town, stating that, as the Lancaster Company had taken forcible possession of the Maryport station, the trains for the west would, till further notice, start from the station of the Newcastle and Carlisle Company.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE ENGINE-WORKS AT CREWE.

If an exemplification be needed of the magnitude of the arrangements necessary for the maintenance of an arterial railway—such as the London and North-Western line—it may be found at Crewe, the third community in the kingdom, that—like Swindon on the Great Western, and Wolverton on the London and Birmingham lines—owes its origin to the enterprise of the railway system. It has been established entirely from the necessity of fixing the Company's laboratories of their locomotive operations, and the depôts of their mechanical power, where constant accumulations of labour have formed communities of handicraftsmen and mechanics. Crewe was an unmarked spot upon the map until the railway converted it into the most important station on the line, constituted it a school-house for engineers and mechanics, and laid out for a section of the population of the north new fields for honourable industry.

Of the present thriving condition of this vast railway township, we find a very striking picture in the paper by Sir Francis Head, in a late Number of the *Quarterly Review*; and which Mr. Murray has very judiciously reprinted under the grotesque title of "Stokers and Pokers," in his *Home and Colonial Library*. The object of this paper is to detail the practical working of a railway, and, for this purpose, he made a short inspection of one of our largest lines. This he describes in his most felicitous vein—such as none but the Old Man of the Brunns of Nassau could do; and not the least interesting is the review of the scene he witnessed at

CREWE.

"The Company's workshops at Crewe consist of a Locomotive and of a Coach department. In the manufactories of the former are constructed as well as repaired the whole of the engines and tenders required for the Northern Division, namely, from Birmingham to Liverpool; Rugby to Stafford; Crewe to Holyhead; Liverpool to Manchester; Liverpool, Manchester, and Warrington to Preston; Preston to Carlisle. The establishment also 'works,' as it is termed, the Lancaster and Carlisle and Chester and Holyhead Lines. The total number of miles is at present 360, but the distance, of course, increases with the completion of every new branch line. In this division there are 220 engines and tenders (each averaging in value nearly £2000), of which at least 100 are at work every day. Besides repairing all these, the establishment has turned out a new engine and tender on every Monday morning since the 1st of January, 1848. The number of workmen employed in the above department, is 1600, their wages averaging £3800 a fortnight.

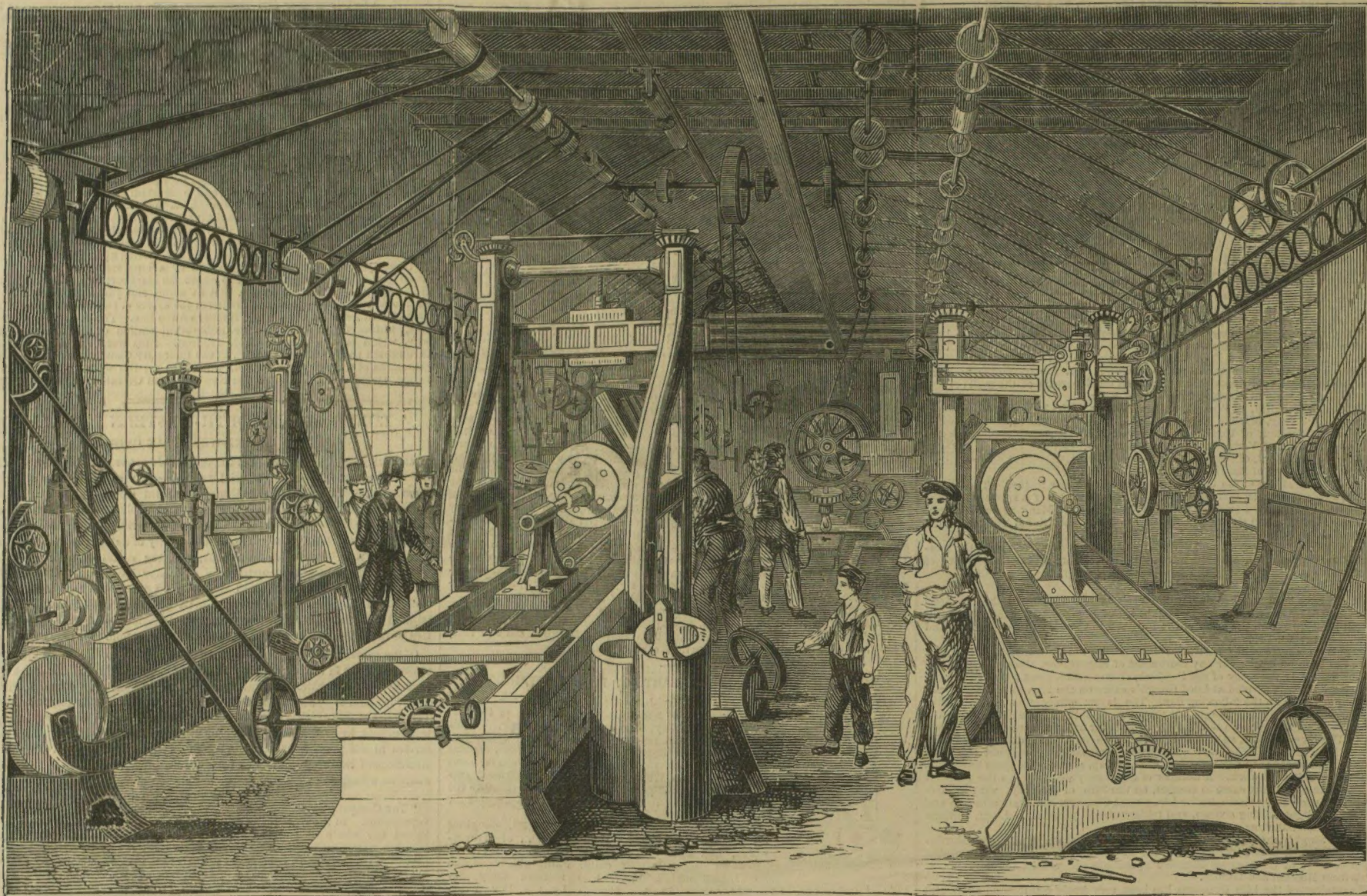
"Without attempting to detail the various establishments, we will briefly describe a few of their most interesting features.

"Close to the entrance of the Locomotive Department stands, as its *primum mobile*, the tall chimney of a steam-pump, which, besides supplying the engine that propels the machinery of the workshops, gives an abundance of water to the locomotives at the station, as also to the new railway town of Crewe, containing at present about 8000 inhabitants. This pump lifts about eighty or ninety thousand gallons of water per day from a brook below into filtering-beds, whence it is again raised about forty feet into a large cistern, where it is a second time filtered through charcoal for the supply of the town. On entering the great gate of the department, the office of which is up a small staircase on the left hand, the first object of attention is the great engine-stable, into which the hot dusty locomotives are conducted after their journeys to be cleaned, examined, repaired, or, if sound, to be greased and otherwise prepared for their departure—the last operation being to get up their steam, which is here effected by coal, instead of coke, in about two hours.

"After passing through a workshop containing thirty-four planing and slotting-machines in busy but almost silent operation, we entered a smith's shop, 260 feet long, containing forty forges all at work. At several of the anvils there were three and sometimes four strikers, and the quantity of sparks that more or less were exploding from each—the number of sledge-hammers revolving in the air, with the sinewy frames, bare throats and arms of the fine pale men who wielded them, formed altogether a scene well worthy of a few moments' contemplation. As the heavy work of the department is principally executed in this shop, in which iron is first enlisted and then rather roughly drilled into the service of the company, it might be conceived that the music of the forty anvils at work would altogether be rather noisy in concert. The grave itself, however, could scarcely be more more silent than this workshop, in comparison with the one that adjoins it, in which the boilers of the locomotives are constructed. As for asking questions of, or receiving explanations from, the guide, who with motionless lips conducts the stranger through this chamber, such an effort would be utterly hopeless, for the deafening noise proceeding from the riveting of the bolts and plates of so many boilers is distracting beyond description. We almost fancied that the workmen must be aware of this effect upon a stranger, and that on seeing us enter they therefore welcomed our visit by a charivari sufficient to awaken the dead. As we hurried through the din, we could not, however, help pausing for a moment before a boiler of copper inside and iron outside, within which there sat crouched up like a negro between the decks of a slave-ship—an intelligent-looking workman, holding with both hands a hammer against a bolt, on the upper end of which, within a few inches of his ears, two lusty comrades on the outside were hammering with surprising strength and quickness. The noise which reverberated within this boiler, in addition to that which was resounding without, formed altogether a dose which it is astonishing the tympanum of the human ear can receive uninjured; at all events we could not help thinking that, if there should happen to exist on earth any man ungallant enough to complain of the occasional admonition of a female tongue, if he will only go by rail to Crewe, and sit in that boiler for half an hour, he will most surely never again complain of the chirping of that 'cricket on his hearth'—the whispering curtain lectures of his *dulce domum*.

"The adjoining shop contains a brass and also an iron foundry, in which were at work seven brass-moulders and five iron-moulders. In the corner of this room we stood for a few moments, looking over the head and shoulders of a fine little boy, who was practically exemplifying the properties of the most wonderful of the mineral productions of nature—the roadstone. Among the mass brought into this workshop to be recast are occasionally a quantity of brass shavings and other sweepings, among which there is a small proportion of iron filings, &c. The little boy's occupation consisted in constantly stirring up the mass or mess before him with a magnet, which, as often as it came out bristling with resplendent particles of iron of various sizes, he swept clean, and then continued his work until the investigator came out of the heap as clear of iron as it went in. Close to this shop is one in which the models and patterns of the castings are constructed. From a spacious open yard covered with stacks of old scrap-iron, much of which was of the size of common buttons, a door opens into a large shop containing twelve forges solely used for the construction of engine-wheels, which are forced on as well as off their axles by an ingenious machine of extraordinary power. Adjoining the open yard we saw in operation Nasmyth's great steam hammer, on the summit of which there sat perched up a man who could regulate its blow from say twenty-five tons to a little tap sufficient only to drive a common-sized nail. As soon as the furnace-door on one side of this hammer was opened, a large lump of scrap-iron at a white heat was lifted, and then conducted by a crane on to the anvil beneath. At the same moment, from an opposite furnace, a long iron bar, heated only at one extremity, was by a gentle blow of the hammer no sooner welded to the mass, than the head-smith, using it as a handle, turned and re-turned the lump on the anvil so as to enable the steam hammer to weld its contents into proper form. Of course there has been selected for this extremely heavy work the strongest man that could be obtained. He is of about the height and bulk of the celebrated Italian singer Signor Lablache, with apparently the strength of Hercules, or rather of Vulcan himself; and certainly nothing could be a finer display of muscular power than the various attitudes which this heavy man assumed, as, regardless of the sparks which flew at him, or of the white heat of the lump of iron he was forging, he turned it on one side and then on the other, until at a given signal a small smith in attendance placed a sort of heavy chisel on the iron handle, which by a single blow of the steam-hammer was at once severed from it, in order that it might be piled away and another mass lifted from the fiery furnace to the anvil. Close to this Cyclopean scene there is a shop solely for turning wheels and axles, which, brought here rough from the smiths' forges we have described,

THE GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY ENGINE-WORKS, AT CREWE.



"FITTING SHOP."

never leave this place until they are ready to go under the engine for which they have been made.

"After passing through a grinding shop and a coppersmiths' shop, which we must leave without comment, we entered a most important and interesting workshop, 330 feet in length, by 60 feet in breadth, termed the 'fitting-shop,' because the work brought here in various states is all finally finished and fitted for its object. Besides 11 planing-machines, 36 shaping and slotting machines, and 30 turning-lathes, all working by steam-power, we observed, running nearly the whole length of the building, five sets of tables, at which were busily employed in filing, rasping, hammering, &c., eight rows of 'vice-men,' only so called because they work at vices. The whole of the artificers in this room are of the best description, and the importance of their duties cannot perhaps be more briefly illustrated than by the simple fact that, besides all the requisite repairs of 200 locomotive engines, they were employed in finishing the innumerable details of 30 new ones in progress. Some were wholly engaged in con-

verting bolts into screws; some in fitting nuts; some in constructing brass whistles; in short, in this division of labour almost every 'vice-man' was employed in finishing some limb, joint, or other component part of a locomotive engine destined to draw trains either of goods or passengers.

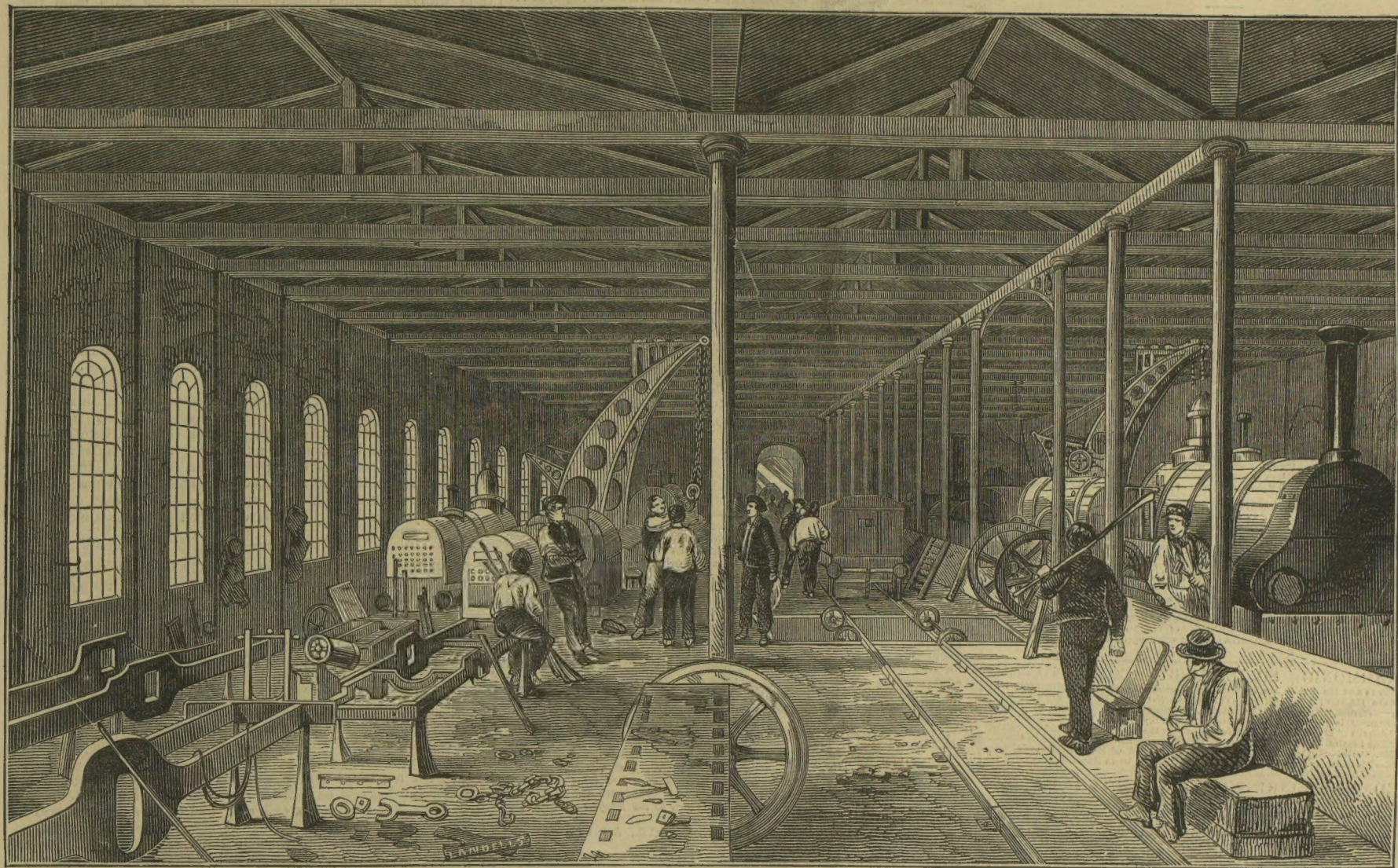
"After visiting a large store-room, in which all things appertaining to engines, sorted and piled in innumerable compartments, are guarded by a store-keeper, who registers in a book each item that he receives and delivers, we will now introduce our readers to the climax of the establishment, commonly called 'the Erecting-shop.' Hitherto we have been occupied in following in tedious detail from the foundry to the forge, and from the anvil to the vice, the various items, such as plates, rivets, bolts, nuts, rings, stays, tubes, ferrules, steam-pipes, exhausting-pipes, chimney-pipes, safety-valves, life-guards, axle-boxes, pistons, cylinders, connecting-rods, splasers, leading and trailing-wheels, &c., amounting in number to 5416 pieces, of which a locomotive engine is composed. We have at last, however, reached that portion of the establishment in which all

those joints, limbs, and boilers, which have been separately forged, shaped, and finished in different localities, are assembled together for the consummation of the especial object for which, with so much labour and at so great an expense, they have been prepared; indeed, nothing, we believe, can be more true than Mr. Robert Stephenson's well-known maxim—'A locomotive engine must be put together as carefully as a watch!'

"The Erecting-shop at Crewe is a room 300 feet long by 100 feet broad, containing five sets of rails, upon three of which are erected the new engines and tenders—the other two being usually occupied by those under heavy repair. The number of artificers we found employed was 220. In this magnificent building we saw in progress of erection 20 passenger-engines, also 10 luggage-engines; and as this shop has (as we have before stated) turned out a locomotive engine and tender complete on every Monday morning for very nearly a year, and is continuing to supply them at the same rate, we had before us in review locomotive engines in almost every stage of progress; and when we re-



"FITTING SHOP."



"THE ERECTING SHOP."—GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY ENGINE-WORKS, AT CREWE.

flected on the innumerable benefits, and even blessings, which resulted to mankind from their power, it was most pleasing to be enabled at one view to see—as it were in rehearsal behind the scenes—performers who were so shortly to appear upon the stage of life.

"At the further end of the line of rails close to the north wall there appeared a long low 'ortuous mass of black iron-work, without superstructure or wheels, in which the form of an engine-bed in embryo could but very faintly be traced; a little nearer was a similar mass, in which the outline appeared, from some cause or other, to be more distinctly marked; nearer still the same outline appeared upon wheels: to the next there had been added a boiler and fire-box, without dome, steam-escape, or funnel-pipe: nearer still the locomotive engine in its naked state appeared, in point of form, complete; and workmen were here busily engaged in covering the boiler with a garment about half an inch thick of hair-felt, upon which others were affixing a covering of inch deal-plank, over which was to be tightly bound a tarpaulin, the whole to be secured by iron hoops. In the next case the dome of the engine was undergoing a similar toilette, excepting that, instead of a wooden upper garment, it was receiving one of copper. Lastly—(it was on a Saturday that we chanced to visit the establishment)—there stood at the head of this list of recruits a splendid brand-new locomotive engine, completely finished, painted bright green—the varnish was scarcely dry—and in every respect perfectly ready to be delivered over on Monday morning to run its gigantic course. On other rails within the building were tenders in similar states of progress; and, as the eye rapidly glanced down these iron rails, the finished engine and tender immediately before seemed gradually and almost imperceptibly to dissolve, in proportion to its

distance, until nothing was left of each but an indistinct and almost unintelligible dreamy vision of black iron-work."

The accompanying illustrations show two of "the Fitting Shops," and "the Erecting Shop."

The Coach Department constructs and maintains, for the traffic on 393 miles of rails, all the requisite passenger-carriages, luggage-vans, travelling post-offices and tenders, parcel-vans and parcel-carts, mill-trucks and break-waggons. The total number of carriages of all descriptions maintained at Crewe amounts to 670, of which about 100 at a time are usually in hospital. There are generally from 30 to 40 new carriages in progress; and the number of workmen employed is 260.

THE "ACADIA," STEAM-SHIP.

THE loss of this magnificent steam-ship, 1200 tons burthen, recently one of the North American Ocean Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers between Liverpool and Halifax, was announced last Saturday afternoon, in the Merchants'-room at Lloyd's; and from her having accomplished some of the quickest passages between the two countries on record, her wreck gave rise to considerable interest, and has induced us to engrave the ship.

The *Acadia*, with another of the steamers composing the fleet of the North American Steam Navigation Company, the *Britannia*, also 1600 tons measurement, were purchased about two months since by the Central German Confederation, to be converted, it is stated, into war-steamers; and for that purpose had undergone at Liverpool, in the Coburg Docks, great improvements, as regards

strengthening, in order to carry heavy guns, &c. The *Acadia* steamed from the Mersey on the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., fully equipped for the service in question, manned by a crew of 60 seamen, officers, &c., under the command of Captain Jackson; the *Britannia* following last Sunday. The destination of both steamers was Bremen; and from the time of the vessels leaving the Mersey, no tidings were heard of their progress until Saturday last, when the mail from Amsterdam, dated Wednesday, the 14th, announced the sad misfortune of the loss of the *Acadia*.

It appears that on the night of Sunday week the ship was steering along the coast of Holland, the weather being hazy, and the wind somewhat boisterous from the north. Towards midnight, from some unexplained cause, she struck with great force on a dangerous shoal, known as the outer bank of Terschelling. All efforts to get her off proved unavailing. She quickly settled over on her broadside. All hands, together with the representatives of the German Confederation who were on board, were saved; a portion of the crew reached Amsterdam by a Dutch vessel on the 14th; and the remainder, who had taken refuge on board another vessel, were expected there in a few days.

From the position of the ship, it was apprehended she would become a complete wreck; but the following satisfactory letter has since been received at Lloyd's:—

"Amsterdam, March 16.

"The *Acadia* steamer, from Liverpool for Bremen, which was on shore on the Outer Grounds, near Terschelling, on the 12th instant, was got off on the following day by the assistance of pilots, and taken into Terschelling, having sustained but slight damage, and will promptly be able to put to sea again."



THE "ACADIA," NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 25.—Fifth Sunday in Lent. Lady Day.
MONDAY, 26.—Prince George William of Cambridge born, 1819.
TUESDAY, 27.—Twilight ends, 8. 15m.
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Abercromby died, 1801.
THURSDAY, 29.—Siege of Acre, 1799.
FRIDAY, 30.—Cambridge Lent Term ends.
SATURDAY, 31.—Oxford Lent Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 33	2 50	3 10	3 30	3 49	4 10	4 30
5 13	5 30	5 50	6 10	6 30	6 50	7 10

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE
NATIONAL DE PARIS.—Most positively the LAST FIVE NIGHTS.—First Appearance of Mr. BELIM BRIDGES.—Mr. DEJEAN begs respectfully to state that the Season of his unrivalled Equestrian Performances being announced to commence in the Cirque de Champs Elysees Paris on the first evening of Passion Week, he will give, at Drury-Lane Theatre, no more than FIVE EVENING and TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES; and that the close of the Season in London will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, March 30th.—The celebrated Match of the 25 Vautes will be performed every night.—The Programme of each Performance will include the astonishing feats of that popular artist, Mr. Solim Bridges.—The LAST TWO MORNING PERFORMANCES will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, and FRIDAY, March 30.

FRENCH PLAYS AND OPERA COMIQUE.—ST. JAMES'S
THEATRE.—FINAL ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE EASTER.—MONDAY NEXT, March 28, Auber's Opera of LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE. La Catarina, Mlle. Charton, Don Henrique, M. Coudere. Preceded by the favourite Vaudeville, LA MERE DE FAMILLE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 29, for the Last Time before Easter, Auber's Popular Opera of LE DOMINO NOIR, which continues to elicit the highest admiration. Angèle, Mlle. Charton; Horace, M. Coudere. And on FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 30th, will be repeated Auber's celebrated Opera, LES DIAMANS DE LA COURONNE, in which M. Coudere, Mlle. Charton, and Mlle. Gulchard will perform, being the Last Night of Performance before the Easter Holidays.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; also at the Box-Office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the Season, and of the engagement of the celebrated American Equestrian, Young Hernandez, who is nightly received with increased enthusiasm in those wonderful feats of Equestrianism for which he has been pronounced in America, the Metropolis, and by that powerful engine, the public press, the first rider in the world.—On MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1849, and during the week, the Performance will commence, at a Quarter to Seven, with Fitzball's highly-successful Mexican Spectacle of CORASCO; or, The Warrior's Steed.—To be followed by Batty's Scenes of the Arena, in which Young Hernandez, the Wonder of the World, will appear.—To conclude with a favourite afterpiece.—The programme of the Amphitheatre and the Public in General are most respectfully informed that THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 29th, is fixed for the BENEFIT OF YOUNG HERNANDEZ, and positively the Last Night but Two of his Appearance.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—BY COMMAND.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed the SECOND CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26th. Programme: Overture, "Anacreon;" Cherubini. Aria, Signor Mario. Sinfonia in B Flat, No. 4; Beethoven. Aria, Signor Mario. Overture, "Der Freyschütz;" Weber. The Lyrics of Racine's "Athalie;" Mendelssohn.—The Voice parts by the Misses Williams, Mrs. Noble, and Chorus.—The Illustrative Verses will be recited (on this occasion only) by Mr. Bartley.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Single Tickets, 1s.; to be obtained of Messrs. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street.—The entrance for Subscribers and the Public will be in Hanover-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, MARCH 30, will be performed Mendelssohn's HYMN OF PRAISE (Lobgesang), and Music to Racine's ATHALIE. Principal Vocalists: Misses A. and M. Williams, Mrs. Noble, and Mr. Lockey. The orchestra will consist of nearly 700 Performers.—Tickets, 3s.; Reserved Seats in the Area or Gallery, 5s. each; may be had of the principal Musicians; at the Office of the Society, No. 6, Exeter Hall; or of Mr. ROWLEY, 33, Chancery Lane.—THOMAS BREWER, Hon. Sec.—Handel's MESSIAH will be performed on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.—Tickets for both Performances are now ready.

EXETER HALL.—Mlle. JENNY LIND.—On TUESDAY, APRIL 3, will be performed Handel's CORONATION ANTHEM. After which Mlle. Jenny Lind will sing "Let the bright Seraphim." To be followed by Haydn's Gratioso THE CREATION. Principal performers: Mlle. Jenny Lind (who will sustain the principal soprano part); Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Machin. The Orchestra and Chorus will consist of upwards of 500 performers. Conductor, M. Benedict.—Tickets at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and at all the principal music warehouses.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The NINETEENTH CONCERT will be held on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY next, MARCH 28th, when Miss Birch, Mlle. Nissen, Miss Poole, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other distinguished vocalists, will appear; and that unrivalled pianiste, M. Thalberg, will make his last appearance previous to his departure for the Continent. Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had of Mr. STAMMERS, 4, Exeter-Hall; and of all Musicians.—For Programme, see the "Times" of Monday, March 26.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS AT CROSBY-HALL.—In consequence of the exceedingly crowded houses, Mr. LOVE will continue his Lenten Entertainments at CROSBY HALL, on FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 30, being the Last Friday in Lent, except Good Friday, on which evening no performance will take place. He will present his Entertainment entitled "Love in all Shapes, or the Gallery of Portraits." To be followed by his Ventriloquist Sketch, entitled "Love's Labour Lost," in which Mr. Love will embody the Peculiarities of Eight different Persons. With other Entertainments, expressed in small bills. On Monday Evening, March 26, Mr. LOVE will give an Entertainment at the Town-Hall, Luton.—Begin at eight.—First class seats, 2s.; second class, 1s. Books to be had at the doors, price 6d.

SWITZERLAND FROM THE RIGHI-KULM.—JUST OPENED, at the PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester-square, a sublime and beautiful VIEW OF SWITZERLAND, taken from the Righi-Kulm, embracing nearly the whole of that magnificent country, with its innumerable towns, villages, lakes, the celebrated Fall of Rosberg, Mount Pilate, and terminating with the vast range of the Snowy Alps. Much expense has been incurred in giving additional light to this vast picture. THE VIEWS OF PARIS and POMPEII are also now open.—Admission, 1s. each View, or 2s. 6d. for the three. Schools, half-price.

GIGANTIC AMERICAN PANORAMA.—On and after MONDAY EVENING NEXT, will be Exhibited, at the GRAND AMERICAN HALL (late Miss Linwood's, Leicester-square), Professor RISLEY'S stupendous MOVING PANORAMA OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, and the MISSISSIPPI; painted by J. R. SMITH, the celebrated American artist; extending over four miles of canvass, and depicting nearly four thousand miles of American scenery; being the largest and most perfect moving picture in the world. Hours of Exhibition: Morning, Half-past Two; Evening, Half-past Seven. Admission: Back Seats, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS, MODELS, &c., in connexion with Architecture, is NOW OPEN to the Public from 8 till dusk, at the GALLERY of the NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall Mall.—Admission free; on Saturdays, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT C. DUDLEY, } Hon. Secs. WM. W. DEANE, }

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES ON EXPLAINING the ART of MAGIC, by Mr. Shaw, with Illustrations, changed every week, daily, at quarter to Four, and every Evening, at Nine. LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY daily, at quarter to Three o'clock. Dr. Bachoffner's ILLUSTRATIONS ON ASTRONOMY, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at One o'clock. LECTURES ON THE VENTILATING OF MINES, &c., by means of the STEAM JET. A VIEW IN THE GOLD DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA is added to the NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS. NEW CHROMATOPIC MACHINERY and MODELS explained, &c. The Music is directed by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price. The New Catalogue, 1s.

THAMES TUNNEL.—The ANNUAL FANCY FAIR will take place on MONDAY, the 29th of MARCH, 1849, and Three Following Days.—The amusements in this wonderful Work of Art will be unusually attractive. The Gas Illuminations will be on an entirely new principle, consisting of Devices made and kindly lent by Mr. Leslie. A Full Band of Music will be in each Shaft, and the Celebrated Ethiopian Serenaders will give their Entertainments. Cosmorama Views. Music by Steam. Weighing, Striking, and Lifting Machines. The New Model Target. Electricity. Catlin's Saloon of Arts. Stalls for Refreshments, and for the sale of the every kind of Fancy Articles. The Shafts will be decorated with Flags and Banners, and the whole length of the Tunnel with Evergreens, and many thousands of Variegated Lamps. A strong body of Police will be in attendance. Toll as usual, 1d. each, open day and night.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Agricola" will see that we have made use of his communication.
"Meteorologists."—In reading a barometer, the vernier should always be made just to touch the apex of the mercury.
"Vampire."—Arbuthnot, a writer of sound English, has "spoonfuls."
"Patron."—We do not see the necessity of the receipt in question.
"J. H. L."—We regret we cannot find room.
"F. S. H."—The last National Fast took place March 24, 1847.
"C. V. J., Manchester."—The word Creole is often, in England, understood to imply a mulatto; but the term means a native of a West Indian colony, whether white, black, or of the coloured population. See "Popular Errors Explained."
"Questions" should apply to the editor of the magazine "in question."
"Engraver."—We do not know anything of the party.
"A Subscriber."—A Portrait of the King of the Netherlands, just deceased, appeared in No. 169, Vol. 7, of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, July 26, 1845.
"L. L. D."—We regret that we have not room.
"C. D. W."—See the Memoir of the President of the French Republic, in our Journal for December 28, 1848.
"X. X."—The Savings-Banks are managed according to Act of Parliament.
"Clericus."—Four coins are of no value, numismatically.
"V. E. S."—Signor Labocetti sang last season at Her Majesty's Theatre.
"R. S. T."—The last-named edition.
"Posthumus."—Apply to a theatrical agent.
"M. K."—John Quincy Adams died in April, 1848.
"D. G. H." will find a Portrait of Lord Ashley, M.P., in No. 11 of our Journal.
"S. E. E."—There is no such custom as you refer to.
"E. L." "Jenny Wren" "H. M. T." "Jenny Jones."—We cannot inform you.
"Alpheus."—In communications with a medallist it is advisable either to send perfect wax impressions of coins, &c., or, if the coins themselves, to register the letter.
"P. M."—The price of a Cornet's commission in the Hussars is £240; of a Lieutenant, £1190.

"Winton."—"Cinque Cento," or five hundred, is a mere abbreviation of one thousand five hundred, and signifies the style of art which arose shortly after the year 1500.—Wormum's "Epochs of Painting."
"M. A. G."—"A Baronet's daughter does not lose her precedence by marrying."
"R. R."—"The descendant of the brother of A. (R. R.'s grandmother) is clearly the heir and representative of the family. While such descendant exists, R. R. would not be entitled to assume the surname of the family of his grandmother, nor to bear the arms, even as a quartering."
"A Subscriber."—"It is impossible to estimate the time. Good interest would speedily obtain the appointment of assistant-surgeon."
"T. M. K."—"The pedigree of Grace, formerly of Courtstown, and now of Mantua, Co. Roscommon, may be found in Burke's 'History of the Commoners and Landed Gentry.' A very curious and elaborate memoir of this ancient family has been printed, for private circulation, by Mr. Sheffield Grace, an accomplished and learned antiquary."
"M. P. S."—"The three Misses G. are entitled to bear their paternal coat of arms quartered with the arms of S. (their grandmother) and of C. (their mother). The fact of the estate having passed to the heir male is of no consequence in a heraldic point of view."
"A Medical Student."—"The pay of a surgeon in the army is thirteen shillings per day, which is increased by length of service. It is the same in all regiments."
"A Subscriber ab Initio."—"Apply at the military bookseller's in Whitehall."
"Blanche."—"It is the first song of Panina, 'Ah! I feel,' in the 'Zauberflöte,' but we know of no English version."
"A Correspondent."—"No. 345 of our Journal contains a portrait of Jellachich; No. 344 of Windischgrätz."
"W. E. D."—"Address, Her Majesty's Theatre."
"Mr. M."—"Mansfield, is thanked for his Sketches; but the coins recently found in his neighbourhood are too common for engraving; they are by no means rare."
"W. R. B." and "W. J. Mold."—"Declined."
"E. V."—"We do not know of any such institution as you name."
"R. G."—"Horton."—"We do not interfere in wagers."
"Dick Marlow."—"Yes."
"A Constant Reader."—"should obtain a banker's letters of credit to Genoa."
"Sampson Dominie."—"The ballad of 'The Good St. Anthony' is by Ingoldsby, the late Mr. Barham."
"L. G."—"We have not room."
"Garry Owen."—"The contributions are gratuitous."
"An Old Seaman."—"will find it difficult to substantiate his claim."
"E. B."—"Mlle. Favanti is not resident in Italy, but at St. John's Wood, London."
"J. R. P."—"should apply for the list at the University, or see the Calendar."
"R. B."—"is thanked for his letter on the 'Roads Bill,' though we have not space to print it."
"W. B."—"The younger sons of Peers are not entitled, strictly speaking, to bear supporters; by general custom, the younger children of Dukes and Marquises do."
"Devonensis."—"The dignity of a Baronet is not attainable by purchase. It is a favour from the Crown, and is conferred for public services, or on account of high personal position."
"F. O. X."—"A motto may be assumed at pleasure. In the case submitted, the son could adopt any he pleased."
"Etiquette."—"The style of precedence places the daughters of the younger sons of the nobility above Baronets' daughters, and next to the wives of the eldest sons of Baronets. The daughter of a Baronet ranks next to the last-named ladies; but the sister of a gentleman, who is himself created a Baronet, gains no precedence by the elevation of her brother. The wife of a Magistrate, a Captain in the army, and a Physician, are inferior in precedence to the granddaughters of Peers. The widow of a Peer, on marrying a Commoner, loses all her legal rights as a Peeress."
"W. C. H."—"Previously to the marriage of Henry II. with Eleanor of Aquitaine, the Royal shield exhibited two lions only. After that event, the King is stated to have adopted a third. The Great Seal of Richard Cœur de Lion, before the Crusade, shows but a moiety of the shield (the dexter side), with a lion rampant sinister, from which the inference is, that he then bore two lions combatant. After his exploits in the Holy Land, another Great Seal bears the three lions, which thenceforward became the hereditary bearings of the Kings and Queens of England."
"A Constant Subscriber."—"Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., has both sons and daughters."
"J. R. P."—"Every one who uses an heraldic device is liable to be taxed. The Queen of England might have married a subject."
"C. L."—"Duke of C., and his children, Princes."
"A Cork Subscriber."—"Since the Revolution of February, notes of 100 francs have been issued, being the lowest amount."
"A Subscriber."—"You have made yourself a partner with the borrower, by such an agreement, and should any loss ensue will be liable to share it. If any difficulty arises when the time of payment arrives, apply to some respectable solicitor."
"Philos."—"Liverpool."—"Apply to the Registrar of your own district."
"A Subscriber."—"If the books are in use they are not chargeable with duty by the United States Customs."
"M. C. W."—"will find the names of the Horses of the Sun in the following lines from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses':—
"Interea volucres Pyraeus, Eous, et Ethnua,
Sols equi, quartusque Phlegon."
"A Reader from No. 1."—"We do not know if there be any coat of arms registered to the name of Eadsforth. We think not."
"An Original Subscriber."—"The Barony of Dynevor is limited to the heirs male of the body of the late Baroness, and cannot now be transmitted through a female."
"A Foreign Lady."—"Cheadle."—"There is not any lady bearing the title of Lady Charles Napier. Indeed there could not be, as it would be necessary, to entitle her to the designation, that her husband should be Lord Charles Napier, the younger son of a Duke or Marquis. The highest grade the Napiers have as yet attained to in the Peerage is that of Baron. We do not think there is any means of distinguishing the wives of Charles, Sir George, and Sir William Napier, one from the other. Each bears the simple title of 'Lady Napier.'"

THE NIMROUD SCULPTURES.—Next week we shall illustrate Nimroud Sculptures, just received at the British Museum. Engravings of the previous importations were given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for December 16, 1848.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1849.

THE intelligence conveyed by the last Indian Mail is of a negative character. In the three weeks succeeding the Battle of Chillianwallah, the British and Sikh armies remained inactive, with a slight change of position. Chuttur Singh has effected a junction with Shere Singh, but has not brought so numerous or well-appointed a reinforcement as was expected. The army of Lord Gough, on the contrary, has been considerably increased; the troops are in good spirits, and, notwithstanding the carnage of Chillianwallah, they seem inclined to consider that battle in the light of a victory. Shere Singh is not altogether of a contrary opinion, and has offered to treat. The same answer that was conveyed to Moolraj in Multan by General Whish, has been conveyed to Shere Singh in his entrenchments by Lord Gough. That answer is, "Unconditional surrender." All this looks well. It is not probable that Shere Singh will yield without another desperate effort; but we think it very probable, in that case, that Lord Gough, warned by the past, will not repeat the rashness of Chillianwallah, but give his countrymen a new Sobraon or Meenoe to rejoice over. We anticipated such a result in our observations on the arrival of the mail that brought the news of Chillianwallah. The intelligence brought by the present mail is of a character to strengthen that opinion, and to lead to the belief that the gallant Napier will find the work done before he arrives in India.

WAR, that last week seemed to be on the point of extinction in one part of Italy, has broken out in another. The King of Naples and the Sicilians have not yet agreed to live at peace with each other, and the King of Sardinia has determined upon another effort for the expulsion of the Austrians from Lombardy. The flame is again rekindled; and there is no knowing where it will stop. Despatches were received at the end of last week by the English and French Governments, announcing officially the termination, on the 21st instant, of the armistice between Austria and Sardinia; and, further, that King Charles Albert was prepared to resume hostilities immediately the armistice expired. The French Government, on receipt of this intelligence, despatched an envoy to the head-quarters of the Sardinian King, with the hope of inducing his Majesty to refrain from hostilities, and allow the quarrel between himself and Austria to be settled by the mediating powers. It is probable, however, that Charles Albert, having taken the initiative in this matter, is prepared to refuse all terms short of the abandonment of Lombardy by the Austrians. It is evident that no such terms will be listened to by the latter. Under these circumstances, the French Envoy will possibly take nothing by his journey. The French Government is quite prepared for the refusal of negotiations by

both parties; and has despatched Marshal Bugeaud to concentrate with all possible speed the army of the Alps upon the frontier, so as to be ready to act according to circumstances. A French naval expedition is also spoken of. The French Government have an idea, it appears, that Austria, in some manner not yet publicly explained, has acted unfairly towards Sardinia and France. It is alleged, moreover, that a perfect understanding exists upon the subject between the British and French Governments; but of this rumour some more positive information than letters from Paris in the daily journals must be had, before credence can be attached to it. The King of Sardinia left Turin on the 13th instant, and reached the head-quarters of his army at Alexandria on the following morning, having appointed his son, the Prince de Carignan, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom during his absence. The Sardinian Minister of the Interior, made official announcements of these facts to the Chamber on the 14th, and the Government has published a long and wordy proclamation, setting forth the motives of the war. The Minister, in his speech to the Chambers, alleged that the friendly interference of the mediating Powers having proved unavailing, and the attitude of Austria having shown that no honourable peace could be hoped for, except as the result of a successful appeal to arms, the Sardinian Government had resolved not to waste its resources by remaining any longer inactive. In the proclamation issued by the King on the day before his departure, his Majesty expresses the same sentiments, and adds that he has consecrated his life, and that of his sons, to the cause of Italian independence. It is a bold game; and Austria, flushed with previous conquest, both in Italy and at home, will be more than a match for the Sardinians, unless France should throw her strength into the contest. Great is the responsibility which the Sardinian Monarch has assumed. It seems to be a game of personal ambition; and not even complete and speedy success will plead his excuse either to his contemporaries or to posterity.

THE death of the King of Holland, though not an event of much political importance, will excite, even in these troublous and stirring times, considerable interest and regret throughout Europe. His late Majesty was generally beloved. His sympathies were liberal, his manners pleasing and unostentatious, his knowledge of the world profound, and his acquaintance with books more than respectable. In addition to personal accomplishments of no mean order, he had qualities both of intellect and heart that would have adorned the private gentleman, and that were not considered the less worthy of admiration by his own subjects, or by foreigners who came in contact with him, because they were conspicuous in the Monarch.

Though a gallant and a deserving Prince, the career of his Majesty can scarcely be called a successful one. He seems, indeed, to have been born under an evil star, and to have been doomed to disappointment in his dearest wishes and in the principal events of his life. What adds to the singularity of his history is that in these events he was ever thwarted by one who had no personal hostility to, and no interest in thwarting, him. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg stepped between him and a wife in 1819. There was nothing very remarkable in this; but when the same individual stepped between him and a throne in 1831, the circumstance was too curious to escape notice. Whatever may have been the feelings of the Prince of Orange in the first disappointment—if disappointment it were—there can, we think, be little doubt that the second was a severe one. There is no proof that his heart was wounded by the preference of the Princess Charlotte for his rival, but he must have suffered acutely when he was rejected by the Belgians. He did not deserve to lose the Belgian Crown. The Brussels Revolution of 1830 was not, in the first instance, directed against him. He loved, and was beloved by the Belgian people; and, had he been blessed with a father less obtuse and obstinate, and with a brother more discreet, there was a time, even after the struggle had commenced, when the Prince of Orange might have received the Crown of Belgium amid the acclamations of the whole Belgian people. It is much to be deplored that such was not the result, and that in due time Holland and Belgium were not reunited under his liberal and peaceful sceptre. Both countries have suffered by the disruption; and although they are now not likely to reunite under any circumstances, there are many in both who look back with regret to the days when the Scheldt was a river of no more political importance than the Tweed. The severance of the ties that bound him to the southern and fairer portion of his father's dominions must have been the most serious and painful event of the late King's life; but even in this he had the consolation of having meant well, and of having suffered without any fault of his own. In the government of his hereditary dominions he was not without his trials; but he was essentially a good and a liberal King. He was not cast down by adversity, nor unduly elated by prosperity; and, in a time of peril, he knew (what few of his contemporary Sovereigns have known) how to yield with grace and dignity, and to preserve his popularity without sacrificing his prerogative. His people had secured their liberties before he was born; they had no great principles to struggle for in our time; and rare, indeed, was it, amid the hubbub created by busier and more restless nations, that any very noteworthy intelligence reached us from the small but still illustrious country over which he ruled.

It is to be hoped that his premature removal will not throw any great difficulties in the way of his successor; and that the Dutch, clinging to the liberty which they enjoy, will pursue, under the new reign, their quiet and industrious career—a happy, though not, in the present age, either a great or a brilliant people.

It is rumoured (and, we believe, not altogether without foundation) that Sir James Weir Hogg is about to proceed to India, having been appointed to an important and lucrative situation in that country.—Post.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—FOREIGN OFFICE.—It is notified in Tuesday's Gazette that Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the copy of a letter, and its inclosures, addressed to their Lordships by Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces on the west coast of Africa, announcing that war had, in the month of February last, been declared against the chiefs of Gallinas; and that he, the said Commodore, had established an effective blockade of that coast between Solymann Point on the south and Cazeo on the north.

CARRIAGE FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT.—An elegant little carriage has been built by Booker and Sons, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, for the Pacha of Egypt, to be used in his gardens and pleasure-grounds. It is tastefully fitted up with figured satin lining, trimmed with rich silk lace. It is painted a bright ultramarine blue, relieved with white, and is altogether very unique, and does credit to the builders.

NEW COAL-PIT VENTILATOR.—Dr. Dunn, of Doncaster, maintains that the recent coal-pit explosions in different parts of the kingdom have occurred during the prevalence of high winds, and this is attributable to the wind forming an eddy in the up-cast as well as the down-cast shaft; this eddy in the down-cast shaft does not penetrate to the bottom of the mine, nor can the lighter and deleterious gases force through the eddy in the up-cast shaft, and by these means accumulations of hydrogen gas and its compounds with sulphur and carbon take place, which require but the naked light of the miner to cause an explosion. These grave inconveniences may be obviated by a constant current of pure atmospheric air in every part of the mine, taking care that the up-cast shaft shall be so guarded that no eddy, however high the gale, can form in it. This can easily be done by placing a ventilator (of wood, zinc, tin, iron, or copper) in the form of a hood or cowl, and self-acting, over the up-cast shaft; and, in order to ensure a free and rapid current of air through the mine, a ventilator must be placed over the down-cast shaft, with its open side or mouth to the wind; this, also, can be made self-acting, where a down-cast shaft can be appropriated to it. By these means a current of air, as rapid as that on the earth's surface, can be made to circulate through every part of a mine. The ventilator has been tried with success at the Darley Main Colliery, and was witnessed and tested by the practical men of the pit. As Dr. Dunn gives his invention to the world, we feel pleasure in aiding its publicity.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Some bills on the table having been forwarded a stage, IRISH RATES.—Lord MONTAGUE moved for an estimate of the sum which it is calculated will be raised under a rate of 2½ per cent. on rateable property in Ireland.—After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—The Hon. Mr. STANLEY took the oaths and his seat for LYNN, in the room of Lord George Bentinck, deceased. The hon. gentleman was introduced by the Marquis of Granby and Viscount Jocelyn.—Mr. PATRICK SOMERS took the oaths and his seat for SLIGO.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir THOMAS ACLAND asked the First Lord of the Admiralty for certain papers relating to the proceedings of the Admiralty in respect to the Arctic Expedition; and whether it was the intention of the Government to offer any encouragement to other parties in any way connected with the navigation of those seas to prosecute exertions for the relief and assistance of Sir John Franklin and the expedition under his command; and he had also to express a hope that, if such was their intention, every effort would be made to announce such intention at the earliest period on both sides of the Atlantic.

Sir F. BARING said, with reference to the papers for which the hon. member had moved, he (Sir F. Baring) should present to-day a memorandum on the subject, and another paper would be presented at the next meeting of the House. In reply to the second question put by the hon. Bart., he (Sir F. Baring) had to say that after much consideration, her Majesty's Government had offered a reward of £20,000 to the crew of any vessel who might give efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, (Cheers.) That reward had already been put in print, and would be communicated without delay to the various consuls abroad, and collectors of customs, for publication. (Cheers.)

MUTINY BILL.

On the order of the day being read for the second reading of this bill, Mr. FOX MAULE said that before going into the consideration of this bill, he wished to inform the House that he had received a communication from two members of the Liverpool Financial Association, impugning his statement that their proceedings were likely to injure the confidence which the soldier ought to place in his officer. In order to show that such was not the case, he would quote a statement from Tract No. 4, p. 2, to prove that there had been a most unfounded assertion that the colonels of regiments and their quartermasters were combined to alter the usual attire of soldiers—their stocks, shoes, &c., and all the minor articles of clothing, in order to put money into their own pockets. Having read the extract, the right honourable gentleman expressly denied that in the first place there could be any collusion between the commandants of regiments and the quartermasters, and that, even if there was, that they had any power to alter the clothing of the soldier as described. (This announcement was followed by loud cheers from all sides of the House.) With regard to the second statement, it was contained in the first, for if such a principle had existed in the army the soldier could not possibly have any confidence in his officer. He would take leave to express a hope that it was neither the intention of the Liverpool Financial Association to call in question the character of the colonels or quartermasters of our army, nor still less their desire to induce any dissatisfaction between the officers of the army and the men. (Cheers.)

The bill having been read a second time, On the question that the bill be ordered to be committed, Mr. COBURN said the Liverpool Financial Association had stated that a system prevailed which held out an inducement for the colonels of regiments to job with the clothing of their armies, but the facts made no actual charge against the officers themselves. (Hear.) Certainly the system held out such an inducement, and he believed the country held that opinion. (Cries of "No, no.") He believed, moreover, the colonels themselves condemned the system, but, at all events, if he was a tailoring colonel, or a clothing colonel rather, he would prefer receiving £500 a year directly, than receiving £750 under the present system. With regard to what had fallen from the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, he must remind the honourable gentlemen that when the Corn-Laws were under discussion he and others were not so scrupulous as to answering the tracts of the Anti Corn-law League, while, so far from public opinion being against the Liverpool Financial Association, he could assure the House that kindred societies had sprung up in almost every town and village throughout the country. (Loud cheers.)

After a short conversation, the bill was ordered to be committed on Monday.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in moving that the House go into committee on this bill, stated that he meant to withdraw that portion of his plan which admitted foreign vessels to a share in our coasting trade, as he had ascertained from the Commissioners of the Customs that it would be impossible to frame regulations so as to give proper effect to that portion of his original scheme. The House then went into committee on the bill, when Mr. LABOUCHERE proposed the introduction of words into the first clause, to the effect that the bill should come into effect on 1st January, 1850; which was agreed to.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

HOME CIRCUIT.

NEWMARCH v. JAMES.—This action was tried at Lewes on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Special Jury. The object of it was to recover penalties from the defendant, Mr. Edwin James, the barrister, for having, as alleged, bribed certain voters at the Horsham election in 1847, when, it will be remembered, Mr. Jervis, the son of the Attorney-General, was elected, but afterwards unseated upon petition. The action against Mr. James, as well as two against the Attorney-General, of a similar character, stood for trial at the Summer Assizes last year, but the record was withdrawn by the plaintiff; and the causes were now brought down by the defendants, by proviso, in order that they might be disposed of. The declaration alleged that the Queen having, in July, 1847, issued her writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Horsham, that one John Jervis was a candidate, and that before the election the defendant corruptly bribed certain voters to induce them to vote for the said John Jervis, and had thereby, under the schedule, rendered himself liable to the payment of certain penalties, which the plaintiff now sought to recover. There were thirty-two counts in the declaration, alleging sixteen distinct acts of bribery against the defendant, who pleaded generally Not Guilty. A great deal of evidence having been adduced for and against the charge, the learned Judge summed up; and the Jury, having turned round in the box, almost immediately returned a verdict for the defendant. The case was not concluded until past eight o'clock at night.

On Thursday the following action was tried:— NEWMARCH v. SIR JOHN JERVIS.—This was an action of a similar kind to the last, the alleged bribery being said to have been committed by the Attorney-General, in reference to the same election. The declaration alleged, as in the last case, that there was an election for the borough of Horsham in July 1847, and that the defendant corruptly induced certain voters to vote for him, by promising them and obtaining for them places under Government. The Attorney-General was seated by his counsel during the trial. Before the plaintiff's case was concluded, the foreman of the Jury said they were perfectly satisfied, and considered the case was not made out. Sergeant Shee said that, after that expression of opinion by the Jury, it was useless to carry the case any further. A verdict was then recorded for the defendant.

CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—A Chapter of the above illustrious Order was held at two o'clock yesterday (Friday) at Buckingham Palace, when his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Earl Spencer were elected Knights with the usual formalities. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington attended the Chapter. The Earl of Clarendon had an interview with Lord John Russell on Thursday.

DEATH OF MR. HUSSEY, LATE M.P. FOR SALISBURY.—We regret to announce the demise of this gentleman, formerly M.P. for Salisbury, and one of the champions of the agricultural interest. He died at his residence near that city on Wednesday last, at the early age of forty-two.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—The annual festival in aid of old and valuable society took place on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern. There were about 170 individuals present. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Cawdor. After dinner, the concert took place, which was quite equal to any that have gone before. Mr. Horsley read the report of the collections; and we were glad to find that no decadence in the usual liberality was evinced, the total amount of the gifts and new life subscriptions reaching nearly £500. Among the names mentioned were Messrs. Cocks and family, £80; and Messrs. Broadwood, £50. The Earl of Westmoreland; W. Curling, Esq.; Jules Benedict, Esq.; W. Dixon, Esq.; a Friend; John Hastings, Esq.; Sims Reeves, Esq.; and C. L. Gruneisen, Esq., were contributors of £5 5s. each; and the Earl of Cawdor was stated to have presented £10. 10s.

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY PRISON.—At a Court of Common Council held on Thursday, for the despatch of public business, the report of the committee appointed in March, 1846, in favour of the erection of a new prison at Holloway, was agreed to, after considerable discussion, and upon an understanding that the expenditure should not exceed £80,000.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—An answer has been received by the English Government from the Court of Stockholm, extremely favourable to the views of the Ministry respecting the repeal of the Navigation Laws. His Swedish Majesty is ready to abolish all the existing restrictions on British vessels on the condition of reciprocity.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

There was a schism in the National Assembly during the week which threatened to bring the proceedings of that body to a stand-still. The cause was dissatisfaction with the vote of the majority in favour of the bill for the suppression of the clubs, which the minority considered an unconstitutional vote.

During the session at the National Assembly, on Wednesday, the minority held a separate meeting in the old hall of the Chamber, to deliberate on what course they should adopt under the circumstances. Some were for violent measures, while others were disposed to return to their duty as representatives. The

latter advice was adopted. The following protest, said to have been drawn up by M. Lamennais, received 80 signatures up to Wednesday night:—"We have protested by our vote, we have protested by our abstaining, and we persist in abstaining, because we do not wish to participate in the passing of a law which is a flagrant violation of a national right and of the constitution."

On Thursday, however, the alarm which had been excited on the previous day by the menace of the Opposition to abstain from voting, and thus paralyse the Assembly, in a great degree subsided. The threatened proceeding was the subject of severe comment in the journals of that morning. The utmost number of members which can be generally brought together in the Assembly is about 700. The absence of above 200, therefore, will always reduce the number of votes below 500, and thus deprive the decisions of all validity. It is thus in the power of a factious minority to coerce the Chamber. There is no power of dissolution existing anywhere to remedy this.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Saturday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The General Court held on Thursday (last week), and adjourned to Tuesday last, met at eleven o'clock on that day, for the purpose of taking the determination by vote, in printing or writing, of the question on the following resolution, proposed at the court, for a dividend, viz.:—That a dividend be made of £5 10s. per cent. interest and profits, for the half-year ending the 5th of April next, without any deduction on account of the income-tax. Messrs. Gribble, Vigne, Cazenove, and Sullivan had been appointed scrutineers to take the votes. At four o'clock on Tuesday the ballot closed, and the scrutineers having retired for the purpose of examining the votes, returned into court in about ten minutes, and declared that the question was determined in the affirmative. The Governor then informed the proprietors that the dividend warrants would be paid on Saturday, the 7th of April next, and the court adjourned.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A large room is in course of construction at the Gardens in the Regent's-park, for the reception of living reptiles, which when complete, will eclipse everything of the kind in Europe.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—One of these educational seminaries has been recently instituted in the parish of St. Pancras, and a spacious and extensive course of premises have been purchased in Munster-street, adjacent to Albany-street, for the site of a new chapel. The Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, for many years the incumbent of Trinity Church in the above parish, delivers the evening Lent lectures in the school-room every week.

NEW ASSURANCE COMPANIES.—The following offices were founded last year:—The Agis, British Empire (Fire), Counties, Dundee, Etonian, Engineers, Gresham, Indisputable, Independent, Mentor, Metropolitan Counties, National Mercantile Fire, Prudential, and Scottish Marine. In 1844, eleven offices ceased to exist; in 1846, ten; in 1847, five; and last year, 13. From 1844 to 1846, no less than 146 companies were projected, but only 76 were founded. Out of 20 companies projected up to the close of the last year, nine have commenced business. At the present moment nearly a dozen new companies are in the course of projection.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HUNGERFORD MARKET.—The extensive improvements which have been for some time in progress in this market are now completed, and the handsome and commodious range of shops on each side appropriated for the sale of fish are now open. The objection which has hitherto existed on the part of the public, of being obliged to descend by staircases to the lower area of the market, is now entirely obviated.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A CITY MERCHANT.—On Wednesday night, Mr. William Payne, Coroner of London, held an inquest at the Prince Albert Tavern, Cooper's-row, Trinity-square, on the body of Mr. Nathan Burt, aged 65, a partner in the firm of Dennis and Co., the extensive wine merchants, 14, Savage-gardens, who committed suicide on Tuesday night by cutting his throat with a razor.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CHELSEA.—On Tuesday a communication was made to the police commissioners of a burglary, followed by two attempts at murder, having taken place between two and three o'clock on that morning, at No. 8, Manor-place, King's-road, Chelsea, the residence of Mr. Collings, a member of the English bar, and who holds a high judicial appointment at the Mauritius. At the regular hour, the family, including three servants, retired to rest, when every part of the house appeared to be safe. Between two and three o'clock Mr. Collings was awoke by hearing a noise in his bed-room, when, after listening for a few seconds, he was satisfied there was one, if not two, persons in the room. Upon making this discovery he instantly jumped out of bed, and came in contact with some person, whom he at once grappled with. In another instant he was felled to the floor. Directly after Mr. Collings had left his bed, Mrs. Collings, who was awakened, also got out to ring the bell, but, before she could do so, she heard her husband groan and fall, when she rushed towards the spot, and was rendered senseless by a blow. Two consecutive falls and cries aroused the servants, who, upon entering the bed-room, found both Mr. and Mrs. Collings apparently dead, bleeding profusely from wounds in the head. An alarm was raised, when it was found that an egress had been made by the street door. On Wednesday, Inspector Field, of the detective force, went to examine the premises, and, from the results of the inquiries, no doubt remains that in the first instance a burglary had been effected, and from its being presumed that Mr. Collings was in the habit of keeping a large quantity of valuable property in his bed-room, the burglars at once made for that part of the house, and had possessed themselves of Mr. Collings's gold watch and some rings, when they were disturbed by his awaking. From the nature of the wounds inflicted on Mr. Collings and his lady, the worst results are anticipated. In the course of Wednesday afternoon circumstances transpired which, in all probability, will lead to the speedy apprehension of the parties.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The Registrar-General's report for the week ending Saturday last, the 17th instant, shows the number of deaths to be for the week, 1083; less by 86 than the average of the season. The return, therefore, indicates improvement in the public health, though the total number of deaths exceeds the previous week by 36. Mortality from epidemics continues to decline. The deaths registered from cholera were only 9, as follows:—St. George's, Hanover-square (Belgrave), F., 7, "bilious cholera" (24 days); health delicate from birth.—St. George's in the East (St. John's), in the workhouse, a labourer, 63, "cholera" in the workhouse, widow of a mariner, 66, "cholera" (Poplar) (Poplar), M., 61, "Asiatic cholera" (30 hours).—St. Saviour (St. Saviour), in Guy's Hospital, M., 35, "cholera" (St. George's, Southwark (London-road), F., 50, "cholera" (15 hours).—Lambeth (Church, 2nd part), M., 12, "cholera biliosa" (10 days).—Camberwell (Camberwell), At 15, Queen's-row, Grove-lane, a gentleman, 73, "dyspepsia, English cholera (3 days); exhaustion."—Rotherhithe (Rotherhithe), F., 19, "Asiatic cholera" (6 days).—The total number of births during the same week was 1521.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean height of the barometer was above 30 inches on every day except Tuesday, when it was 29.998 inches. It was highest on Sunday, namely 30.270 inches. The highest temperature observed was 60.7 deg. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 45.9 deg. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and the air temperature was on Sunday; and the mean on this day was 11 deg. The weather has been calm, but the wind generally in the north-west.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The following is a correct summary of the late important votings at Oxford, in the Convocation House. The convocation lasted for five hours:—

- Vote 1. Two examinations, besides responsions, carried by 197 to 23.
- Seven examiners, carried by 137 to 77.
- A board of examiners to be appointed, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and professors, instead of the Vice-Chancellor and proctors alone, as before, rejected by 122 to 88.
- The examinations to be gone through before the 12th term, carried by 155 to 48.
- Relating to subjects of examination for the first examination; rejected by 107 to 91.
- Four classes in both schools, rejected.
- Directing that in the second examination there should be a school of *Litteræ Humaniores* and of Mathematics, and physical and natural science, carried by 173 to 25.
- School of natural science, carried unanimously.
- Modern history and cognate science, thrown out by a majority of 113 to 107.
- Every person to be examined, in the school of *Litteræ Humaniores* and in one of the others, carried by 111 to 88.
- Examiners to be appointed by a Board of Professors, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors, thrown out by 101 to 97.
- Directs that every undergraduate must attend a course of public lectures by two professors, carried by a large majority.
- Prescribing the subjects of examination, in the second examination in the school of *Litteræ Humaniores*, was thrown out by a large majority—139 to 54; Mr. Marriott, of Oriel, in a Latin speech, protesting against allowing Divinity to have weight in the distribution of honours.
- Prescribing the subjects of examination, in the school of Natural Science, was carried by a majority of 149 to 40.
- Prescribing the subjects of examination in mathematics and physics, carried by 155 to 33.
- 18, 19, 20. Relating to modern history, was negatived by the Vice-Chancellor, in consequence of the other portion relating to these having been negatived.
- 24, 25. Restricting honours in the second examination to those who have acquired some distinction in the first examination, was negatived by a large majority.
- Diminishing the salary of the examiners from £80 to £50, was negatived by a majority of 109 to 43.

The other votes, relating to certain changes in the responsions, were carried. Mr. Caffin, of the laboratory department, in Woolwich Dockyard, has been superannuated on full pay, equivalent to £527 per annum; and Mr. Cheetham, principal storekeeper, is to be superannuated upon full pay, his remuneration being greater than Mr. Caffin's.

LITERATURE.

DOD'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, &c.—Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

There is no lack of works on this subject, but, in general, they are so voluminous, and the heterogeneous mass of matter compiled so defective in systematic arrangement, that many of them would require a key. Mr. Dod's work is not only free from these defects, but possesses many advantages peculiarly its own, in its portable size, and the comprehensiveness of the information, conveyed in the most compendious form, and in a clear flowing style of composition. The author has been most happy in hitting the "golden mean" between diffuseness of unnecessary detail and a compilation in the style of a *catalogue raisonné*; and we can truly aver, that few more useful or more acceptable books of the kind have come under our notice.

In the preliminary pages will be found:—1st. Twenty-four Illustrations. Amongst these are the insignia peculiar to Princes, Peers, Bishops, Baronets, Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael, and St. George, the Guelphs of Hanover, &c. 2d. Precedence.—An essay in which the grounds for each claim to precedence are examined and explained at length, under the head of every office of dignity. To this are added copious tables of knightly, of judicial and legal, of clerical, of university, of naval, of military, and of East Indian precedence; as well as an article on precedence amongst ladies.

In part 2 of the work, one of the most useful features is the article on the "Mode of Addressing Letters"—a series of statements, exhibiting the formal mode of addressing letters to every person of title, arranged in alphabetical order.

Altogether, Mr. Dod's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" is a unique and perfect work of its class, and should be in the hands of all who desire an intimate and correct knowledge of the various attractive subjects on which it treats.

CZERNY'S GREAT SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL COMPOSITION, Op. 600.—R. Cocks and Co

This important work, translated from the German by Mr. John Bishop, of Cheltenham, in three large folio volumes, has lately been completed. In this masterpiece on composition, the translator has suggested many new points to the advantage of the work, which have received the approval of M. Carl Czerny. It is unlike all other treatises on composition, which works are generally confined to instruction in thorough bass and counterpoint, with which arts the student is there pre-supposed to be acquainted. But even with the best grounded knowledge of harmony and pure composition, the pupil is still ignorant of the *forms* which the different pieces must assume, in order that a so-called waltz may be indeed a waltz; a symphony, a symphony; a sonata, a sonata; and so on. After a suitable introduction, the author commences by teaching the *form* and construction of short and easy themes of one or two strains. Part II. embraces a copious explanation of instrumental compositions without the piano-forte, from the *Duet* to the *Grand Symphony*. Part III. is exclusively devoted to vocal compositions. Part IV. commences with an explanation of the nature, scale, and capabilities of the different orchestral instruments.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND FRUITIST. By B. MAUND, F.L.S. No. 291. Groombridge.

This popular work contains a coloured plate of four flowers; and another of a newly-introduced apple, with descriptive letterpress, and portions of the *Antarcticum*, and Professor Henslow's Dictionary. The work is interesting, as well as scientifically useful.

THE MEDICAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The publication of a series of Portraits has lately been commenced, under the able superintendence of Mr. T. M. Stone, of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the series is an excellent likeness of H. Hancock, Esq., Senior Surgeon of Charing-cross Hospital. It is cleverly drawn on stone by Maguire, and nicely printed by Hanhart. The other Portraits in the series are Professors Ferguson, Todd, Budd, Forbes (of King's College); J. F. South (of St. Thomas's Hospital); and Dr. John Forbes.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RETIREMENT FROM PARLIAMENT OF SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE.—Sir William Heathcote has addressed the following letter to his constituents, the electors of North Hampshire:—"Gentlemen,—Having served for many years as your representative in the House of Commons, I am warned by impaired health, that, to devote to the duties of that service the time and toil by which it has hitherto been my pride to endeavour, to the best of my power, to justify your choice, is now beyond my strength; and I beg permission to surrender into your hands the trust with which you have honoured me. Allow me, in taking leave of you, to express with warmth and sincerity the deep and grateful sense which I retain of the confidence which has been reposed in me; and, permit me to add, of the unvaried kindness and courtesy by which, without reference to political differences, my constituents of all ranks and shades of opinion have been pleased to encourage in me the gratifying hope that I have enjoyed their personal good-will. I have the honour to be, &c. WILLIAM HEATHCOTE. Hursley Park, March 16, 1849." Mr. Compton moved, in the House of Commons, on Monday night, for a new writ for North Hampshire, in the room of the hon. Baronet, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir William has sat for Hampshire upwards of 20 years, and is a Conservative.

NORTH HANTS ELECTION.—On Wednesday, the High Sheriff of Hants received the writ, calling upon him to appoint a day on which to elect a knight of the shire for that county to sit in Parliament, in the place of Sir William Heathcote, resigned, when he ordered that the nomination should take place on Saturday, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, at the Castle, Winchester. If any opposition, the polling to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of April next. Melville Poria, Esq. (Conservative), has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of this division of the county.

INSTALLATION OF MR. MACAULAY.—The installation of Mr. Macaulay as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Wednesday in the common hall of the College. Mr. Macaulay, in his robes, as Lord Rector, was supported on either side by Principal McFarlane and Professor Ramsay. The customary formalities over, Mr. Macaulay addressed the assembled students in an eloquent speech, returning thanks for the honour, the unsolicited, and, on his part, unanticipated honour of his election.

THE SHILLING DUTY.—About £10,000 has been paid in the port of Liverpool upon foreign corn and bread stuffs, entered for consumption at the nominal duty of 1s. per quarter.

MR. SHORE IN THE DEBTORS' WARD.—The *Plymouth Journal* says:—"We understand Mr. Shore holds quite a levee in the debtors' ward of St. Thomas's, Exeter. On Tuesday he was visited among others by Sir C. Eardley, J. Derry, Esq., Totnes; D. Derry, Esq., Plymouth; E. S. Cood, Esq., Plymouth; and on the previous day, amongst others, by the Rev. H. Bute."—

MANCHESTER BOROUGH CORONER.—The recent resignation of Mr. James Chapman, who, since Manchester became a corporate town, filled the office of borough coroner, drew forth upwards of 60 candidates in the field. The town council have elected Mr. Herford, deputy town clerk, to the vacant office. The emoluments arising from the coronership are said to be about £450 per annum.

THE OLDEN TIMES RETURNING.—COACH TRAVELLING.—A coach was last week again put on the road from Gloucester to Cheltenham, to run three times a week, in consequence of recent alterations in the railway trains. Cirencester and Cheltenham have been placed at such an immeasurable distance from each other, as regards space, time, and money, that under such a system a direct coach communication cannot fail of being both attractive and popular, more especially as the spring and summer seasons advance.

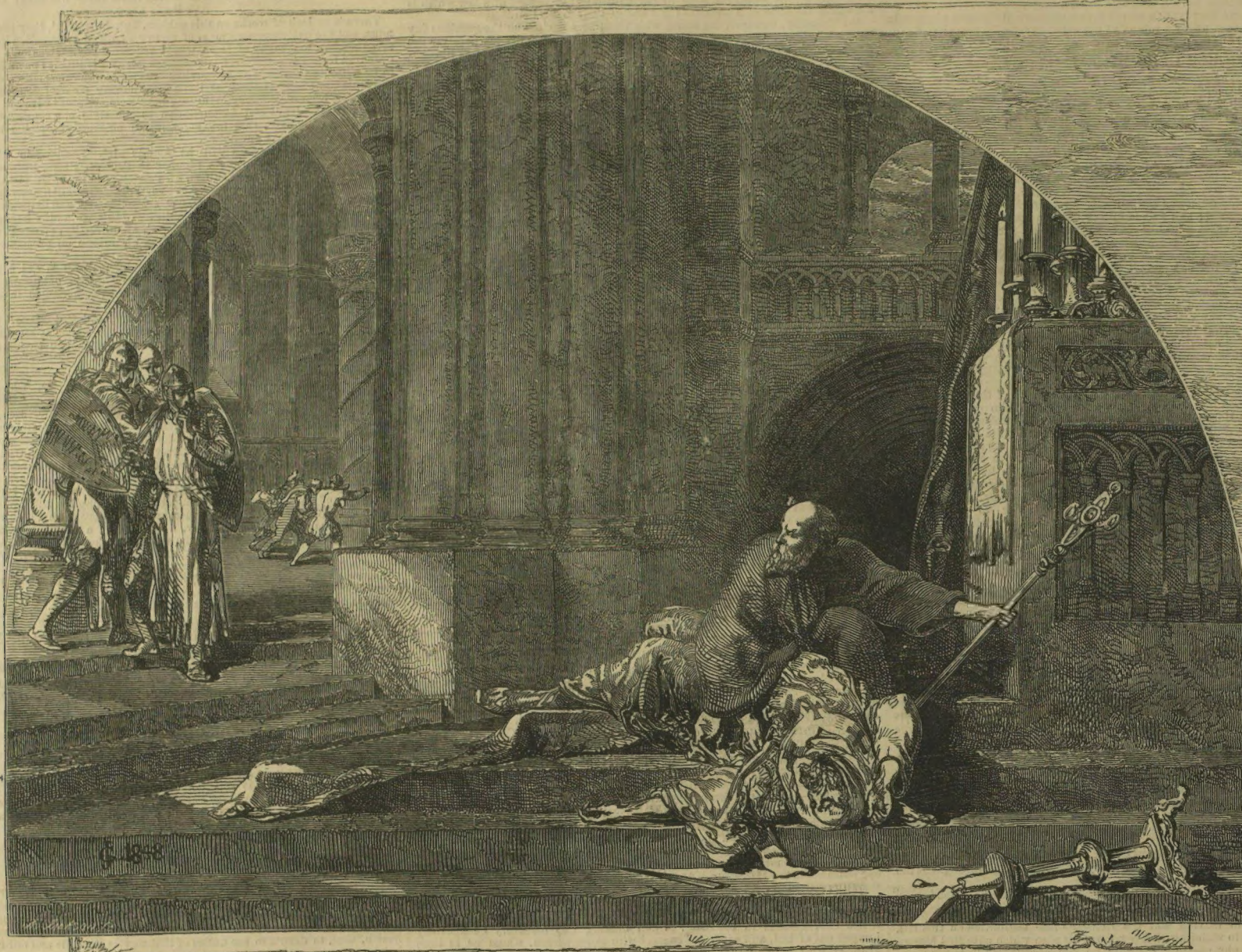
INCREASE ON THE COAL EXPORTS.—The official tables furnish evidence that the declared value of the exports of coals during the year 1848 amounted to £1,096,356, being an increase of upwards of 13 per cent. upon the exports of 1847. For the information of our readers we give the following statement of the declared values of coal exports for a number of years past:—1834, £220,746; 1835, £244,899; 1836, £332,861; 1837, £431,555; 1838, £485,950; 1839, £542,609; 1840, £576,519; 1841, £675,287; 1842, £734,000; 1843, £690,424; 1844, £672,056; 1845, £973,635; 1846, £971,174; 1847, £968,502; 1848, £1,096,356. The *ad valorem* duty of 10s. per cent. on the export of coals was repealed in 1842, and the duty of 2s. per ton by British and reciprocity-qualified vessels, and 4s. per ton by unqualified vessels, was abrogated in 1845. The beneficial effects of these wise measures of coal-duty abolition are made so apparent by the above figures, that we refrain from even a word of comment.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

On your left, as you ascend the staircase of the British Institution, is a very clever picture, by Mr. J. Gilbert (No. 161), "The Murder of Thomas a Becket." This has long been a favourite subject with the English painters; the greatness of the event, the time, costume, and place, all uniting to make one great pictorial whole. Nor have we seen it (as often as it has been painted) better treated than by Mr. Gilbert. Northcote would have it more animated; Opie, more terrible and Caravaggio-like; and Mr. Macise more picturesque and perhaps more baronial; but Mr. Gilbert has contrived very successfully, as we think, to bring back the scene much as it must have happened, without giving play to the unnecessary resources of his art. Few of our readers need be told that the Archbishop Thomas a Becket was murdered in his own cathedral, and that the steps before the altar where he fell, and the whole surrounding architecture of the scene, remain much as they were when the murder took place. The bold Norman architecture of the transept has often been painted without the terrible scene of Becket's death; and a very fine picture it presents, with nothing but the grandeur of its style, and the varied hues of age on its rich recesses, and the bold carvings of its arcades.

On the left of Mr. Gilbert's lunette-shaped composition is a very

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.



"THE MURDER OF THOMAS A BECKET."—PAINTED BY J. GILBERT.

different picture by Mr. John Phillip, entitled "Man from first to last requires Assistance." Mr. Phillip has endeavoured to embody a pleasing passage in Wordsworth:—

Here the child doth put
His budding courage to the proof; and here
Declining manhood learns to note the sly
And sure encroachments of infirmity—
Thinking how fast time runs, life's end how near.

The scene is the exterior of a cottage door, covered with honey-

suckle; and the personages in the picture are an old, enfeebled man, watching with interest a youthful mother and her younger sisters (his own grandchildren, perhaps), who are busily engaged in inducing the great-grandchild of the old man to run unassisted. The old man himself is very tottery, quite as feeble as the child.

Men are but children of a larger growth.

And the artist has managed to portray an inward consciousness on the mind of the old man that the great-grandfather and the great-grand-

child are much in the same position. The incident of the old cat watching the first movements of a kitten is skilfully introduced, and shows that the artist has been alive to every little circumstance likely to assist his composition. We are glad to see that Mr. Phillip's picture is marked as "sold," for it is very nicely painted. Mr. Gilbert's picture deserves to find a purchaser; but where five appreciate the dignity of historical composition, five hundred can enter into the feeling of a picture, particularly addressed, as Mr. Phillip's is addressed, to the prepared sympathies of all classes of people.

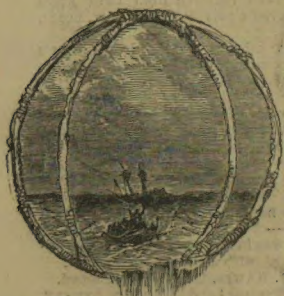


"MAN FROM FIRST TO LAST REQUIRES ASSISTANCE."—PAINTED BY JOHN PHILLIP.



GRAND DINNER TO GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER.



boards exhibited a goodly array of massive gold salvers, many of them carved in the most expensive and unique style. The ensemble was very brilliant, the gay uniforms and glittering decorations of the officers of rank forming an agreeable contrast to the more sober toilet of the civilians. The appearance of a number of richly dressed ladies in the gallery enhanced the general effect of the scene.

On Saturday evening last the Court of Directors of the East India Company gave a grand banquet at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in honour of Sir Charles Napier's appointment, which was attended by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, and a brilliant circle of noble, military, civil, and diplomatic personages. The entertainment was on a very splendid scale. In the centre of the principal table was displayed a magnificent group in bright and frosted silver, representing a tournament scene, the knights and their steeds being moulded with a most lifelike spirit and faithfulness. The other tables were furnished with a profusion of magnificent and massive candelabra, goblets, and ornaments, exquisitely worked in gold; and the side-

The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and played an appropriate selection of music during the evening.
The Duke of Wellington, who was attired in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, Sir C. Napier, and Viscount Hardinge, were enthusiastically cheered on their arrival.
Lieutenant-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.
Sir Charles Napier, in responding to the toast of his health, said,—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to thank you for the honour you have done me in drinking my health this night, and also to thank the chairman for the compliments which he has been so kind as to pay me. I go to India at the command of her Majesty, by the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and I believe I go also with the approbation of my countrymen. (Much cheering.) My lords and gentlemen, I might well have been excused had I declined, under the pretence that I have not ability to sustain such a command in the trying circumstances of the present hour. Two considerations prevented my declining this grand and honourable command. The first was, that I have the kind advice and assistance of the greatest soldier in the world. (Loud cheers.) The next was, that I go forth with the most full and perfect confidence in the support and cordial co-operation which I shall receive from her Majesty's Ministers and the hon. Court of Directors. (Loud cheers.) But at present, my lords and gentlemen, you will, I think, all agree with me that the old proverb applies—"Least said is soonest mended;" and that I should conclude by praying to God that I may not disappoint the confidence of her Majesty, the recommendation of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, the expectation of the Court of Directors, and the confidence of the people of England. (Loud cheers.)
The Chairman, in proposing the health of the Duke of Wellington said,—Most

sincerely do I rejoice, and I am sure you all do the same, in being honoured with the presence on this occasion of the noble Commander-in-Chief (loud cheers); and I can only express my hope that, for many years to come, we may still be favoured with his presence. (Cheers.) The East India Company will ever remember with pride and satisfaction, that it was in India that the first germ of that laurel which now so abundantly encircles the brows of the noble Duke first sprang. (Cheers.) In the swift career of glory which he ran, he won for himself, not the admiration of the world only, but he entitled himself to the eternal gratitude of his country. (Cheers.) I need not add a word more, as I am sure you will all give a cordial reception to the health of the Duke of Wellington. (The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.)
The Duke of Wellington was received with loud cheers. He said,—On my own behalf, and on behalf of the army, I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and for the notice you have taken of the army. I hope the army will long continue to deserve the approbation of such a society as that which now surrounds me. (Cheers.) I have frequently enjoyed the hospitality of the East India Company on occasion of the festivities which you have given on the appointment of governors-general, the commanders-in-chief of your armies, and governors of the different presidencies; but I have never attended on any occasion with more satisfaction than on the present. (Cheers.) The gallant officer whom you have selected for the command of your army in the East Indies has distinguished himself already in that country by his conduct and services. He conducted the most important operations, under very difficult circumstances, with the utmost ability. He has fought several general actions, extraordinarily well contested by the enemy, with uniform success; and he has shown that he deserves the confidence of the Government he serves and of the troops he commands. (Loud cheers.)

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that those whose duty it is to advise the Sovereign, and those who are entrusted by law with the administration of the British constitution in India, should have selected my hon. and gallant friend to be Commander-in-Chief in India on this occasion, when it may be expected that, as the period of service of the noble Lord who now commands the army in India will soon expire, he will be desirous of returning back to his native country, and therefore it is desirable that an officer of such distinguished service and ability as my gallant friend should be on the spot to take the command of the army. It is well known that I do not consider the existing period as one of extraordinary emergency—(Loud cheers)—seeing that the great object of the war now existing has been attained. A great fortress, which it was absolutely necessary to obtain in order to the maintenance of peace, has fallen into our hands, after a long siege, without loss of men, by the unequalled surrender of the enemy, who was in possession of it. A battle has since been fought, where it is true that great losses have been sustained; and, my Lords and gentlemen, I must say, that if we are to fight great battles, and if great risks are to be incurred, we must expect to incur losses in the attainment of great actions. If such actions should be fought and such victories gained without loss, it would be considered that little honour would be acquired in gaining such victories. (Cheers.) But I do consider it of the utmost importance that such a man as my hon. and gallant friend should be at the head of the army. Though I do not look upon the circumstances of the country at this moment to be such that they should be considered gloomy—(Cheers)—I am delighted that my hon. and gallant friend goes to take the command there. I have done every thing in my power to attain that object, both with my hon. and gallant friend and elsewhere; and I have no doubt, if the occasion offers itself, that my hon. and gallant friend will so conduct himself as to do honour to himself, and give satisfaction to this country by some of the most splendid successes of which it has ever received accounts. (Loud cheering.)

Amongst the company present were, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Clare, Lord Campbell, Sir George Grey, Sir T. Baring, Sir J. Hobhouse, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Right Hon. Lalor Sheil, Sir John Romilly, and several civil and military officers of high rank.

In the course of the evening the Chairman read the following letter from Lord J. Russell:—

“Downing-street, March 14, 1849.
“Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I decline the invitation of the Directors of the East India Company to meet Sir Charles Napier at dinner on Saturday, the 17th instant. I have company in my own house on that day, and am therefore compelled to be absent on that occasion, which I should gladly have taken the advantage of to express my strong sense of the military genius of Sir Charles Napier, and my respect for the Court of Directors, who administer with so much ability the vast territory confided to their care.
“I am, &c., “J. RUSSELL.”

The incident of the banquet represented in the Engraving is just the moment when the entire company rose up, and, amidst a perfect tumult of applause, drank the health of General Sir Charles Napier. In obedience to the signals of the toast-master, cheer after cheer was given, until the room resounded with the shouts of the assembled company. The ladies then waved their handkerchiefs from the galleries, while the Duke of Wellington bowed continually to the gallant officer who was seated at his side. Sir Charles sat apparently unconcerned at the attention paid to him; he merely acknowledged the honour conferred on him by the Duke, and then bowed to one or two other distinguished personages who had drunk the toast, with a marked expression of feeling. The cheering had hardly subsided before Sir Charles rose from his seat, and, in a few rapid sentences, delivered in a loud tone of voice, returned thanks for the honour done to him.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES J. NAPIER, G.C.B.—The gallant Commander-in-Chief for India takes his departure for India this day (Saturday). He proceeds *via* Marseilles, accompanied by Colonel George Napier, Captain Pitt Kennedy, his extra aide-de-camp and military secretary, and the members of his suite. Lady Napier does not accompany the gallant General to the scene of his future labours.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—Majors Macmurdo and William Napier, Sir Guy Campbell and Captain Byng, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B. Colonel George Napier, eldest son to Sir George, will accompany his uncle as an extra Aide-de-Camp, while the office of Military Secretary will be filled by that able and distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, Captain Pitt Kennedy.

STAFF.—Captain Follows, late of the 53rd Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Thurso, N.B., vacant by the decease of Quartermaster Macdonald. Lieutenant-Colonel Hope is to act as Staff Officer of Pensioners at Edinburgh, during the absence of Captain Tulloch in North America.

INCREASE TO THE ARMY.—The following regiments have received orders to complete their rank and file to 1000 each, viz.:—26th, Cameronian, 15th, 30th, 41st, 47th, 49th, and 69th, and to hold themselves in readiness to embark for foreign service.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.—To complete the regiments in India, as well as those about to proceed there, as quick as possible, the Government has sanctioned a bounty of one guinea to each man who shall volunteer from other regiments, to enable him to defray the expense of altering his clothing and appointments.

COMMISSIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE.—A return just published of the number of non-commissioned officers, and of pupils educated at the Royal Military College, and other persons, who have obtained commissions, without purchase, in eighteen years—viz. from 1830 to 1847, both inclusive—in her Majesty's army at home and abroad, gives the following as the total results:—Non-commissioned officers, 446; gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, 473; private gentlemen, 1266; total of the persons who have received commissions without purchase during the eighteen years, 2185. The promotion amongst the non-commissioned officers during each year of that period was as follows:—In 1830 there were promoted to commissions, 11; in 1831, 11; in 1832, 12; in 1833, 8; in 1834, 18; in 1835, 18; in 1836, 16; in 1837, 34; in 1838, 36; in 1839, 26; in 1840, 25; in 1841, 46; in 1842, 27; in 1843, 17; in 1844, 33; in 1845, 17; in 1846, 58; in 1847, 41.

A NEW MUSKET BALL.—On Monday and Tuesday experiments were carried on at the Butt, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to test the merits of a musket-ball, submitted to the select committee by Mr. Minesinger, an American by birth, but of Dutch origin. The ball is cast with a four-grooved tail attached to it, in length about three-fourths the diameter of the spherical portion; the tail resembles the first screw propellers introduced with four leaves, but with a slight obliquity instead of the archimedean screw form. Mr. Minesinger fired his balls, 23 to the pound weight, from a long-barrelled gun, the length being 5 feet 7 inches; and Colonel Dundas, C.B., from a common musket, the barrel of which was 3 feet 3 inches long, both guns having percussion locks. The firing commenced at 100 yards, but after a few rounds by each, the distance was extended to 200 yards, when excellent practice was made, the target being struck every time, with two or three exceptions. The appendage to the ball gives it singular advantages to the ball projected from rifles, and considerably increases the range; and should it, on further trial, be approved of, every common musket by its adoption would possess the projective power and excellent direction at present only attained with any degree of certainty by grooved rifles. It is intended to have a number of 32-pounder solid shot and shells cast on the same principle for trial in the Marshes.

IRELAND.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon left Kingstown Harbour on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, in the *Banshee* steamer for Holyhead. The Privy Council on the same day swore in Lords Justices, to act as Chief Governors of Ireland during his Excellency's absence in England.

SAILORS' HOME, DUBLIN.—Captain W. H. Hall, of her Majesty's steamer *Dragon*, now on the coast of Ireland, having been lately awarded some salvage money from the Admiralty Court there, for assisting, at great risk and peril, a Spanish vessel in distress, has munificently given £200 of this money to open a subscription for the endowment of a Sailors' Home at the port of Dublin. Among the benefactors to so truly humane and national a work, we find recorded the names of those steady, liberal, and persevering friends of seamen, Admiral Dudley Oliver and Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., of London; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Captains Janns, Coote, Sotheby, and Rawdon Maclean, of the Navy; and Henry Scovell, Esq., E. Hayes, LL.D., and G. Roe, Esq., of Dublin. The subscription already amounts to £500, and is fast progressing under the direction of a provisional committee, of which the warm-hearted Admiral Oliver has been elected president, and Captain Hall, F.R.S., of her Majesty's ship *Dragon*, honorary secretary.

THE COAST GUARD.—The Board of Customs having recommended a reduction of the Coast Guard Station at Rosslare, Wexford, the duty of boarding and rummaging vessels arriving at the port of Wexford will be performed by tide waiters and boatmen on the ordinary staff of the Customs. This requires some addition to the numbers at present attached to the Wexford establishment. It appears, however, that the business of the port of Londonderry will admit of the reduction of the number of officers there; and, with a view of carrying into effect that system of economy which is now most rigidly enforced in all the revenue departments, the redundant officers now at Londonderry have been ordered to remove to Wexford, to carry on the duty at the Rosslare station.

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—The *Cork Examiner* gives an account of the eviction of nine families at Clonpriest, near Youghal. The sheriff, with a body of police and military, attended. The *Tipperary Vindicator* contains accounts of clearances near Moneygall and Bansha.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.—At Clonmel, on Monday, William Kelly, John Shea, and Thomas Burke were convicted of attacking the police barrack at Glenbowser. Judge Jackson sentenced them to transportation for 10 years. The learned Judge then passed sentence of death on William Quinlan, for the murder of John Walsh at Bansha. The 9th of April was named for his execution.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl GREY stated, in reply to a question from Lord Stanley, that he had received a memorial from the Cape of Good Hope, complaining of the transportation of convicts to that colony, and praying for the discontinuance of the system. He would have no objection to produce all the papers on this subject.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Out-door Paupers Bill was read a second time.

The Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Earl of EGLINTON moved for returns relative to the refugee Poles, which led to a short conversation. The returns were agreed to in a modified form.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Mackenzie, that there was no foundation for the report in the *Morning Chronicle*, that a bill had been introduced into the Colonial Legislature of Canada to indemnify certain persons convicted of rebellion in 1847-8, and pardoned by her Majesty, for the losses they had sustained in consequence of their rebellion.

Lord DUNCAN gave notice of a motion for the repeal of the window-tax.

To a question from Mr. Anstey, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that inquiries were going on with respect to the growth of chicory in this country, and to its use as a mixture with coffee; and that it might be necessary to subject home-grown chicory to an excise duty; but, until the inquiries should be terminated, he could come to no decision on the subject. The right hon. gentleman added, that he had it from the best authority that chicory greatly improved coffee; and that he did not attribute the diminution of revenue in coffee altogether to the use of home-grown chicory, but to the greater quantity of colonial coffee now imported at the lower duty, and to the lesser quantity of foreign coffee imported at the higher duty.

In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not think it would be proper to make any material reduction in the Poor-law Board this year.

To a question from Mr. EWART, Mr. F. MAULE stated that the Commander-in-Chief had determined to institute an examination, as a test of education, for officers, previous to their obtaining commissions in the army; also, a second examination, of a professional character, on the promotion from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant; and a third and final examination on matters of military skill for subalterns before they should obtain their commissions. The right hon. gentleman, in answer to other questions, stated that the usual movement of the troops at home, except the household brigade, would not take place this year, for economical reasons.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into committee of supply, Mr. FOX MAULE moved the army estimates, which he prefaced by the usual general statement. The right hon. gentleman said, that it had been the intention of the Government to diminish the number of men this year by discharging 10,000 men; but since that determination had been formed three regiments had been sent to India, and the Intelligence recently received from that part of our empire induced the Government to send out two additional regiments, and therefore it was now proposed to discharge 5000 men. Considering the state of affairs abroad, the military wants of our colonies, and our domestic exigencies, it would be most unwise to make any further reduction—the number of men proposed, viz. 103,254 men, being as small a number as could be relied on as an effective military force for our home and colonial wants. The number of men voted last year, exclusive of those employed in the East India Company's service, was 113,847; so that the actual reduction of our force would be 10,593 men. The right hon. gentleman paid a high compliment to the British army for the good conduct displayed by them during the recent turbulent times, and condemned as unjust and mischievous the charges of the Financial Reform Association respecting military officers.

On the first vote, for 103,254 men for our land force, exclusive of that employed in the service of the East India Company,

Mr. HUME moved, as an amendment, that the number be limited to 89,254 men.

Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. P. Wood, Mr. V. Smith, Captain Boldero, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Cobden, and Lord J. Russell took part in the discussion that followed. The House then divided:—

For Mr. Hume's amendment	40
Against it	182
Majority against the amendment	—142

The vote for 103,254 men was then agreed to. Several money votes on account were taken.

Colonel DUNNE called attention to the privilege granted to officers of the Foot Guards of holding rank in the army superior to that of officers of corresponding regimental rank in regiments of the line; the lieutenant-colonels and majors in the Guards being colonels in the army; and the captains, lieutenants, and ensigns—lieutenant-colonels, captains, and lieutenants in the army respectively. He also suggested the advisability of instituting an inquiry whether there be anything so peculiarly onerous in the duties of the household troops as to justify the continuance of this privilege, which, by giving more rapid promotion to one branch of the service, ensures, among other advantages, an undue proportion of general officers from these favoured corps, to the disadvantage of officers who serve in regiments of the line in every part of the world.

Mr. FOX MAULE said that the whole question would come naturally under the consideration of the committee on the Army Estimates, and therefore he hoped the gallant Colonel would postpone the question.

Colonel DUNNE acquiesced, and the subject dropped.

Some votes on account of the Navy Estimates were also taken.

To a question from Mr. Gladstone, Lord J. RUSSELL replied that he proposed to go into committee on the Navigation Bill the first thing on Friday next.

The Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bill and the Summary Convictions (Ireland) Bill went through Committee *pro forma*, for the purpose of being amended.

The Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bill was committed.

The Larceny Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Sir G. GREY.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN gave notice that he would on Thursday ask for information relative to the renewal of war in the north of Italy.

After the presentation of petitions their Lordships adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

QUESTIONS AND NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice, for the 3rd of April, of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the employment of the labouring poor in Ireland.

To a question from Mr. Wodehouse, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a measure to alter the assessment of the land tax.—Mr. WODEHOUSE thereupon gave notice that he would draw attention to the subject after the Easter recess.

Mr. W. MILES complained of false returns relating to the importation of cattle, and asked for an explanation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised to inquire, and then give an explanation if possible.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH REVENUES.—BISHOPWEARMOUTH.

Mr. HORSMAN moved for an address to her Majesty, praying for a commission of inquiry into the allegations contained in the petitions presented to the House from the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland; and that the commissioners be directed to take into consideration the agreement stated in Parliament (on the authority of the patron of the living of Bishopwearmouth) to have been entered into between himself and the present incumbent, whereby the surplus income of the living, over and above the sum of £2000 a year, reserved as the income of the incumbent, is to be paid over to trustees; and to report on the best mode of appropriating that surplus to spiritual purposes connected with the two parishes, and of giving legal effect to such appropriation. The hon. member desired to impress on the House that his motion was prospective, and not intended to be, in any degree, retrospective. He stated that the income of the living was £5000 a year, yet the parishioners complained of the want of spiritual instruction. There were four district chapels, with four half-starved curates, whilst the incumbent was able to keep a sumptuous table. The result of the existing arrangements was, that there were only five places of worship belonging to the Established Church, containing 4200 sittings, while there were eighteen places of dissenting worship, with 14,350 sittings. The parishioners, therefore, required Parliament to take the temporalities of the rectory under its control. The Prime Minister was the first statesman who ever asserted the doctrine of episcopal irresponsibility.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that he ever laid down the principle of episcopal irresponsibility. On the contrary, he asserted the doctrine of episcopal responsibility; but there was a large step from general responsibility and from inquiries by Parliament into every case of patronage which any hon. member might call in question. The petitioners, in the case under consideration, did not complain of the unfitness or immorality of the clergyman appointed; on the contrary, they admitted that he was of “exemplary character, and of great ministerial devotion.” It was evident that the arrangement made by the Bishop was intended to give a large part of the former income of the rector for the spiritual improvement of the parish, and for the increase of the incomes of the chapelries. Therefore, while he declined to give any opinion whether the arrangement made was the best possible one or not, he (Lord J. Russell) thought it would be better for Parliament to make some general arrangement with respect to such temporalities than to single out an individual case, which could not fail to have an injurious aspect. The noble Lord passed a high panegyric upon the Bishop of Durham, and bore testimony to the right rev. prelate's fitness for his high office.

Alderman THOMPSON had hopes that the noble Lord would have been authorised by the Bishop of Durham to state that he was ready to deal with those temporalities according to the wish of Parliament. This was a peculiar case, and Sunderland had strong claims to have her spiritual want supplied out of the revenue derived from the excess of income of Bishopwearmouth. He should support the motion if pressed to a division.

Mr. DISRAELI recommended the Government, as the opinion of all sides of the House and of the Prime Minister himself was in favour of the proposition, to bring in a bill to regulate the distribution of these temporalities. Should the Government give a promise to do so, it would save the House from the painful duty of dividing on this individual question, which he, for one, would rather avoid, if possible.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not give any such assurance.

Sir R. PEEL would not do anything that could reflect on the conduct of the Bishop of Durham; but he could not refrain from stating his concurrence in the general principles laid down by Mr. Horsman. The right hon. Baronet advised an act of Parliament to regulate the temporalities.

Lord ASHLEY heartily concurred in the principle of the motion, but he recommended Mr. Horsman to abstain from pressing it to a division, and to leave it to the good sense of the Bishop of Durham to introduce a bill in accordance with the expressed opinions of the House.

Sir FRANCIS BARIO, as a way of evading a division on the motion, moved the previous question, and the House divided:—

For the previous question	52
Against it	39
Majority	—13

The effect of this division was to postpone the consideration of Mr. Horsman's motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL immediately rose, and said that he would feel it his duty to convey to the Bishop of Durham the general opinion of the House on his arrangement with the present incumbent of Bishopwearmouth, and he had no doubt but that the right rev. prelate would introduce a measure in accordance with that opinion.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Mr. SLANEY moved for the appointment of a standing unpaid commission to consider and report from time to time on practical measures (unconnected with political changes) likely to improve the condition of the working classes, to encourage industry, and increase their contentment. The hon. member was proceeding, when the House was counted out, at a few minutes after eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock.

Mr. FAGAN moved the second reading of the Small Debts (Ireland) Bill. After a brief discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 29; Against it, 31: majority against, 2. The bill was then thrown out.

On the motion of Mr. PUSEY, the Landlord and Tenant Bill was committed *pro forma*, in order that amendments might be introduced into it. The Bill was then ordered to be printed as amended, and to be recommitted next Wednesday.

On the motion of Mr. BOUVERIE, the Clergy Relief Bill was then, after a brief conversation, referred to a Select Committee.

The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill went through committee, after which the House went into committee on the Insolvent Members Bill. Some discussion took place on the fourth clause, Sir W. CLAY moving as an amendment that the chairman report progress. The committee divided, and the motion for reporting progress was negatived by a vote of 77 to 34. The bill then went through committee, and was reported, with some amendments, to the House.

On the motion of Mr. SOTHERON, the Tenants at Rack-Rent Relief Bill—the object of which is to relieve occupiers of one-half of the rates levied for the erection of lunatic asylums—was read a second time.

The report of Committee of Supply was received. Mr. MULLINGS obtained leave and brought in a bill to extend the remedies of sequestrations of ecclesiastical benefices.—Adjourned at five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Their Lordships assembled at four o'clock. The Royal Assent was given this day by Commission to the Overseers in Towns and Boroughs Bill. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lord Campbell. Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure. Their Lordships resumed at five o'clock.

ITALY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in moving for papers relative to the mediation of this country between Austria and Sardinia, took occasion to review the conduct of her Majesty's Government on the subject, which he condemned in many respects as not characterised by that friendly feeling towards Austria which we ought to have shown to an old ally.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended that conduct, contending that they had adopted the only course which was open to them under the peculiar circumstances of the case.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE WAR IN THE PUNJAB.—Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE, in reply to Mr. HUME, stated that the papers relative to the late operations which had been received from India were very voluminous, but that he would give his best attention to them, and lay such of them as he thought necessary before the House on as early a day as possible.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. SCOTT wished to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies the following questions:—1. Whether any official information has been received by the last packet from any, and which, of the Australian colonies upon the subject of emigration.—2. What debt has been incurred in New South Wales on account of emigration, since the 1st of January, 1847.—3. Whether any further loan has been recommended, forestalling the annual revenue derived from the Land Fund in New South Wales.—4. Whether such proposal has been rejected by the colony. 5. Whether the funds applicable to emigration to that colony are not expended, and if not, how much remains. 6. How much of the colonial fund available at the meeting of Parliament has since been expended in Dorset and Wilts alone, to pay the whole passage money of emigrants from those counties only. 7. Whether it is known to the Government that shoe-makers and other mechanics have been passed by the agents of the Government as “agricultural labourers eligible for a free passage;” and whether those agents have received a commission of fifteen shillings a head for passing such emigrants, and if it is intended to continue such a system of percentage to agents.—8. Whether her Majesty's Government mean to persist in restricting the number of emigrants, and limiting the benefits of emigration to persons whose entire passage money is paid for them, or whether it is intended to economise the funds, and promote a continuance of emigration upon a principle of mutual advantage, by giving a preference to equally eligible emigrants who contribute towards their passage.—9. Whether there is any intention of reducing the number of clerks or others in the emigration department in Park-street, Westminster?

Mr. HAWES said, with regard to the first question, none but the ordinary information had been received, and none of that official character which the hon. gentleman desired. To the second, third, and fourth questions, a mode had been proposed for meeting the difficulty, but that mode had not yet been called into operation. With respect to the fifth and sixth questions he expected to have had an account sent him before to-day, in order to have been able to answer the hon. member's question, but he had not received it. He hoped to have it to-morrow. With respect to the seventh question, he was not aware of that circumstance. He had made some inquiry whether any mechanics had been passed by the agents of the Government as “agricultural labourers eligible for free passage,” but he was not aware of any such parties having been so passed. In reply to the ninth question, he had only to say, that the correspondence in that department was daily increasing, and increasing to such an extent, that rather an augmentation than a diminution of the clerks would become necessary.

CANADIAN REBELLION OF 1837 AND 1838.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to ask her Majesty's Government—1. Whether any instructions have been given to the Governor-General of Canada as to the course which he is to pursue, in the event of its being proposed to him by his advisers to allow them to introduce into the House of Assembly any bill giving compensation to any persons known to have been implicated in the rebellions of 1837 or 1838, on account of the damage sustained by them in those rebellions, or in the event of the passing of any such bill through the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature. 2. Whether, according to the usage of Canada, if any such bill should have passed through both Houses of the Legislature, and should have become an Act by the Governor-General's assent, without a suspending clause, the money thereby authorised to be paid would be payable forthwith, or before her Majesty's servants had had an opportunity of advising her Majesty with respect to the allowance or disallowance of such Act. 3. Whether any official intelligence had yet been received in respect to that transaction from Canada?

Mr. HAWES said, in answer to the first question, that no instructions whatever were given to the noble Lord at the head of the Canadian Government with reference to the introduction of those bills into the House of Assembly. His noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies had entire confidence in that noble Lord, and was not in the habit of fettering him with instructions. With regard to the second question, he had to state that all the colonial laws—he believed universally—having passed through their formal stages, and having passed through the House of Assembly, come into immediate operation, unless they contained a suspending clause. That would apply, of course, to all acts, whether for the appropriation of money or not; and they would come into operation immediately, unless disallowed by the Queen. In that case it would only cease to be law on the arrival of the Queen's disallowance in Canada. In reply to the third question, no despatches had been received from Lord Elgin whatever on that subject. Lord Grey had received a private letter (hear, hear), which was only received yesterday.

Mr. HUME said the question which he wished to ask was, whether her Majesty's Government had or had not received a communication from Lord Melbourne, to the effect that a grant of £100,000 had been voted on the recommendation of the Committee of the Canadian Legislature.

Sir G. GREY said something of the sort had certainly been stated, but he was unwilling to enter into the matter, as it might very possibly raise a discussion which could be only mischievous without any equivalent benefit to be derived from it.

Mr. GLADSTONE wished to ask whether the House of Assembly could have justified such a proceeding?

Sir G. GREY begged to reply to order. If the matter had been one of which the House had a right to take any cognisance—

Mr. GLADSTONE conceived that the matter was in the hands of the Government, and there ore that it was competent to deal with all that concerned it. After a few words from Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. HAWES, the matter dropped.

A short discussion followed, on the motion of Lord DUDLEY STUART, who moved for papers upon the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russian troops, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON showed there was no apprehension to be entertained relative to the future conduct of Russia towards those provinces.—Adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is said that on the Ministers concluding their deliberations on the subject of the disastrous news from India, his Grace the Commander-in-Chief was requested, through Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to furnish the Board of Control with the names of three officers whom he might deem to be equal to the crisis, and the three names furnished by his grace were Sir Charles Napier—Sir Charles Napier—Sir Charles Napier.

The united Boards of Stamps and Taxes and Excise into one revenue board of inland duties and taxes, by act of Parliament, are now styled in official documents, and on all business matters connected with the department, the "Board of Inland Revenue."

Mr. Freeman, the Store Receiver of Sheerness Dockyard, who has been absent on special duty for nearly nine months, has been appointed by the Admiralty to determine the value of the dockyard stock of timber, in which service their lordships have ordered him to be assisted by Mr. J. Bennett, the timber inspector of Portsmouth Dockyard.

We mentioned last week, that M. Moreton, an American printer, who had just died in Paris, had bequeathed a legacy of £40,000 to any person who should succeed in constructing a machine capable of striking off 10,000 copies of a newspaper within an hour. La Liberté, of Lille, announces that the fact has been communicated to the Abbé Delvaux, parish priest of Zonaves, in the Department of the North, who has obtained a patent for a machine which appears to be calculated to realize the complete solution of the problem in which M. Moreton was so much interested.

Louis Christophe, the soi-disant Prince of Hayti, who figured so prominently towards the close of last year at some of our police courts, did on Sunday last in the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-East. The Black Prince, as he called himself, had been several times committed as a rogue and vagabond, and had been for some time in the workhouse.

The analysis of some samples of the gold brought from California to this country showed in one 88.75 per cent. of pure gold, 8.88 of silver, 0.85 of copper, with a trace of iron and 1.40 per cent. of silicious residue. In another sample the pure gold was 86.57, the silver 12.33, the copper 0.29, and the iron 0.84 per cent. It is found that the surface of the gold is purer than the interior, and that before fusion the metal appears nearer the colour of pure gold, and after fusion it assumes the hue of a brassy yellow.

Mr. Richardson, the eminent sculptor, who has been for some months engaged in restoring the interesting series of mutilated alabaster effigies and tombs (temp. Henry IV. to Henry VIII. inclusive), of the Staffords, Ardernes, Stanleys, &c., in Elford Church, Staffordshire, is about to publish accurate drawings of those interesting works.

The vessel *Ralph Bernal*, just arrived in the docks from Sydney, New South Wales, has brought four casks and 347 cases of preserved meats as a portion of her cargo, the production of the place. This is a novel article of importation from this far-distant colony.

The largest salmon witnessed this year was exhibited on Mr. Grove's premises, in Bond-street, on Saturday last, the weight being 43 lbs.; it was regarded as a feature of much curiosity among the brethren of the angle.

A private of the 62nd Regiment, named William Hankins, was married last week at Fulwood, to a young lady of very prepossessing appearance, and who has a fortune of £15,000. The father of the lady gave his daughter to the gallant young soldier.

The Lord Bishop of Durham, with his usual liberality, has subscribed £50 to the proposed new church at Shincliffe; the Dean and Chapter have given £300; the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, £100; the Marchioness of Londonderry, £5; the Diocesan Church Building Society, £100; the Rev. I. Todd, £100; the Rev. H. Stoker, £50; pupils of the Rev. I. Todd, £100; and Thomas Davison, Esq., £20. In all, nearly £900 has been promised.

There are said to be no less than 50,000 Germans in the city of New York.

The Cathedral of Mexico was commenced in 1552, and 90 years were spent in completing it. The New York Custom-House cost about the same sum, and was built in something less than nine years.

Wisconsin is the last state admitted into the American Union. The rapidity with which it is filling up may be judged of from the report of land sales in the Green Bay District. During the four months, February, March, April, and May, last year, these amounted to 182,102 dols., being 145,682 acres—more than 900 farms of 160 acres each.

The French naval station on the coast of Africa is reduced to nine ships, and the English Ambassador at Paris has delivered to the Government of the Republic a like number of letters, authorising these cruisers to visit English ships.

The West India steamer *Tay* left Southampton on Saturday. Among the passengers were upwards of 20 for Chagres, bound for the north-western and south-western coast of America. The mails for Chagres were unusually large, consisting of 14 casks of letters and papers. The labels on the letter bags for the Mosquito country have been altered from San Juan de Nicaragua to "Grey Town."

The amount of the Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities sold by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt between October 27, 1847, and the 27th January, 1849, has been officially stated at £2,288,431 18s.; average £87 7s. 11d.—£3 8s. 7d. per cent. money. The amount produced and paid into the Exchequer was £2,000,000.

We have great pleasure in stating that there will be a statue of Nelson in Norwich. The Committee have concluded the engagement with Mr. Mines, the sculptor, and the work will be immediately commenced, although several hundred pounds are yet wanted of the requisite sum.

A decked boat, called the *Jason*, during the week, brought up the Seine to Paris, from Rouen, three small iron-bound barrels, sent from London to a dealer in precious metals. These barrels were filled with gold dust from the mines of California, amounting to nearly a million of francs.

The East India Company have deposited, for a short time, at the gardens of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's-park, a flock of Tibetan sheep and lambs, from the mountain district of Ladak, which, we believe, have been imported with the view of introducing this fine-woolled variety in the Highland counties of Scotland and Wales.

A ragged school is about to be established in Chatham. It is understood that a building will be erected for the purpose, the project being liberally supported, and a lady of wealth having munificently promised to supply whatever money may be wanting. The site of the building will probably be near the turnpike on the new road.

Mr. Odo Russell, son of the late Lord William Russell, is appointed an unpaid attaché to the British Embassy at the Austrian Court.

Edward Thornton and Daniel Brennan, Esqrs., are appointed Executive Councillors, and David Kaye, Esq., a Legislative Councillor for Prince Edward's Island.

The proportions of the *Nankin* frigate, at present building at Woolwich, a 50-gun frigate, have so extended, that the slip, No. 7, is not large enough for her; or rather the boundaries of the roof so interfere with the progress of the massively-framed ship, that the Admiralty have been obliged to order a portion of it to be removed, to make room for fitting the keel of her head.

A return moved for by Mr. Hume shews that the total number of non-commissioned officers educated at the Royal Military College from 1830 to 1847 amounted to 446; the number of gentlemen cadets, to 473; and the number of private persons, to 1266: making a grand total of 2185.

On the recent medical examination of the men at Woolwich Dockyard, it was ascertained that only about a dozen of them will be superannuated. The others who are to be discharged have been generally offered permission to remain as labourers. The pay of the labourers is about 12s. per week.

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., has been appointed Hon. Secretary to the Repeal Association; Mr. Ray, the late active secretary, having resigned, in consequence of receiving an appointment in a large mercantile establishment. Mr. O'Connell will have a sinecure for some time to come.

Mr. Wilson, the jockey, who was injured in the steeple-chase last week, is fast recovering from the consequences of the accident.

The cholera in Glasgow has, it appears, destroyed 1900 persons since the 11th November last, out of a total number of about 5000 cases.

A convoy of 265 emigrants to Algiers left Paris on Saturday for Lyons, where they were to be joined by 200 others.

The National Printing-office of France has just published a work entitled "Chronology of the Kings of Egypt," by Lesueur. This is the first book in which the new hieroglyphic types of that establishment have been used at any length. They are said to be extremely delicate and beautiful, very superior to anything put forth by the English or German presses. The work is also the first bearing the new formula used under the Republic to distinguish a book printed at the cost of the Government.

A fever, said to be of a typhoid character, prevails in the Lincoln gaol, to such an extent as almost to make it necessary to postpone the assizes.

The library of the late Mr. Disraeli, author of the "Curiosities of Literature," and other well-known works, and father of "The Coming Man" of the Protectionists, was sold by auction last week. There was nothing particular in the sale, except that the books, especially such as had the late owner's autograph annotations, were sought after and realised good prices.

There is no foundation for the statement that Mr. George Clive, the Judge of the Southwark County Court, had been appointed Receiver of Wokingham. In fact, the office does not now exist, having been abolished by the Municipal Reform Act.

The usual official return of the state of the Suits' Fund of the Court of Chancery has been laid before Parliament. It shows that the total payments on account of the said fund during the year ended the 1st of October, 1848, amounted to £64,755, and the total receipts to £123,465. The cash balance on the account on the 1st of October last amounted to 15,710. The Suits' Fee Fund for the year ended the 25th of November, 1848, exhibits an excess of fees above charges amounting to £585.

On Monday morning one of the guards of the London North-Western Railway, named Ireland, was killed at Newton Junction (Lancashire) in foolishly attempting to cross the line while a train was approaching.

The vessel *Persepolis*, arrived on Monday from Canton and Hong-Kong, has brought from the latter place 22 boxes of treasure, consigned to order. The vessel *Packet*, arrived also on Monday from the Cape of Good Hope, brought one box of specie, consigned to a party in the metropolis.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"G. S. J." Oxford.—Alexandre's collection numbers about 2000 Problems. The price we believe to be 25s.

"A. P."—1. A Bishop is considered to be more valuable than a Knight; but the difference is so small as to be inappreciable, except among very fine players. 2. Let John's "Chess-Player's Handbook," and play as often as you can with proficiency.

"J. C. L."—Neat, but hardly difficult enough.

"H. W."—It shall be examined. Who is the author?

"G. S." Douglas.—We have always much pleasure in looking the diagrams over. In the one last received the mate is quite impracticable, since Black may take the Queen with his B, and set his opponent at defiance.

"A. L."—The King can Castle under the circumstances mentioned.

"J. W. B."—The Chess-Player's Companion is likely, we are told, to be published immediately. When such great exactitude in printing is required as in works on Chess, a book takes a long time in passing through the press. With respect to your second question, we should say it would be a difficult matter to raise sufficient stakes.

"R. H. A."—We are sorry to say the last is equally unadapted for publication.

"Amateur," Mohor, India.—We shall rejoice at receiving another packet of equally rare and beautiful inventions.

"T. H." Hon. Secretary.—The Liverpool Chess Club numbers about 100 members.

"G. S. S."—Very acceptable. They shall all appear in due course.

"J. B." Richmond.—1. The match began about twelve months back. 2. We are not aware of any work expressly devoted to "Position" in Chess; but nine-tenths of every elementary treatise is taken up with its analysis.

"R. H. T."—The solution of Enigma 413 is as follows:—1. R takes Q (ch). 2. Q to Q Kt 7th (ch). 3. Kt mates.

"An Amateur of Kensington."—Winning at Chess would be easy enough, if one could find opponents as accommodating as the player of Black in your diagrams. Pray understand that in a Problem mate must be given within the stipulated number of moves, against the best possible defence.

"N. W. A." Stoke.—The Problem No. 268 cannot be solved as you propose. Try it on a cenore.

"G. M. L."—Our Problem of last week is one of exceeding beauty. Examine it attentively, and you will soon discover your error.

"M. E. R."—should have sent his note of the solution; we can then tell if it were correct or not.

"E. H. G."—1. We have not the Enigma of "Omicron" at hand to refer to. 2. You had omitted the all-important Bishop in the first diagram. The position now appears correct, and the idea is ingenious.

"Omicron."—The missing letter has since reached us, and the Problem shall be examined.

"C. W. R."—Mr. Lambert's clever little Enigma No. 423 is solved thus:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. K to K Kt 4th K to his 3d (best) 3. R to K Kt 5th Anything
2. Q to K 8th (ch) K to B 3d 4. R to K Kt 6th—Mate

"Percie."—They shall be examined.

"C. D." Pamlico.—The second solution of your Problem is wrong, since the Black Queen can take the Kt at the first move, and thus defer checkmate.

"Solutions by "W. W. P." "J. B." "R. H. T." "E. H. G." "N. O. P." "Puer." "N. V. P." "H. V." "R. H. A." "M. E. R." "R. F." "Woolwich." "Otho." "Mary." "G. A. M. K." "Sigma." "G. S. J." are correct. Those by "Oseg." "W. Z. R." "H. E." "F. C." "C. F. L." "Derevon." "S. U." "Hull," are wrong.

** Want of space compels us to defer the Answers to very many Correspondents.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 269.

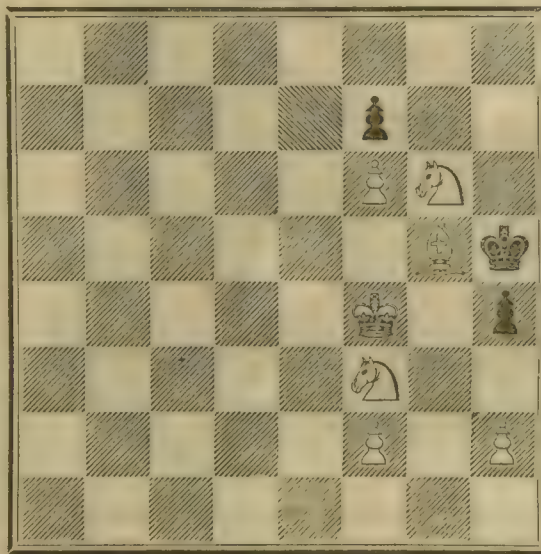
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K R 6th (ch) R takes Kt 4. R to Q B 5th Q to K 3d (a)
2. B to Q 7th (ch) R to K B 4th (dis. ch) 5. Q to Q sq (ch) Q or R interposes
3. K to Q Kt 5th (dis. P to Q B 5th (dis. ch) 6. Q takes Q or R—Mate.

(a) Black has many other modes of play at move 4, but none which can prevent the mate in six.

PROBLEM NO. 270.

By E. L. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).

Amsterdam to play.

CAPITAL GAME IN THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND HORWITZ.

GAME III.—(French opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Harrwitz).	WHITE (Mr. Horwitz).	BLACK (Mr. Harrwitz).	WHITE (Mr. Horwitz).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	19. K B takes K Kt	K R takes B
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. B to K 3d (ch)	K R to K 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	21. P to K R 3d	K to R sq
4. P to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3d	22. Q to Q Kt 3d (f)	Q R to K Kt sq (g)
5. Q Kt to B 3d	B to K 2d	23. Q takes K P	Q R to K Kt 3d (h)
6. P takes P	K Kt takes P	24. Q to K 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
7. K B to Q B 4th	Q B to K 3d	25. Q to K 6th	Q R to K Kt 3d
8. Q to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	26. Q to Q 7th	Q R to K Kt 2d
9. K Kt to B 3d	K B takes Kt	27. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	Q R to K Kt sq
10. Castles	Castles	28. Q to K 6th	Kt to Q sq
11. P takes B	Q Kt to Q R 4th	29. Q to Q 7th	Q to K 5th
12. Kt to K Kt 5th (a)	P to K Kt 3d	30. P to K Kt 3d	Kt to K 3d
13. Q to Q B 2d (b)	P to K Kt 3d	31. K R to Q Kt (f)	K R takes K R P
14. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	32. K to K B sq	K R takes K Kt P
15. K B to Q 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	33. P takes R	Q takes B
16. Q B to K R 6th	K R to K B 2d (c)	34. Q to Q 5th	R to K B sq (ch)
17. K B takes K Kt P	K R to Q 2d	35. K to Kt 2d	R to K B 7th (ch)
18. K B to K 4th	Q to K R 5th (d)	36. K to R 3d	Kt to K B 6th (ch)

White Wins.

(a) An excellent move—relieving himself at once from the threatened danger to his Queen and opening a most formidable attack upon the adverse King.

(b) Threatening mate, and thus escaping the loss of the exchange.

(c) We should have preferred an attempt to carry the war into the enemy's territory, by playing the Q to K R 5th, and K Kt to B 5th afterwards.

(d) White now turns the assault upon his opponent, and the attack and counter-attack are admirably sustained.

(e) B to Q 2nd would, perhaps, have been better.

(f) This is ingeniously imagined; but it gives White too much time.

(g) Losing moves. He should have played the Q to K 5th, when the following variation was probable:—

BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.
23. K to R 2d	Q to K 5th	24. P to K Kt 3d, or	Q to K Kt 5th
	Q R to K Kt sq	25. P to K R 5th	Q or R takes K R P (ch)
			And wins.

(h) Again White loses time. Why not play the Kt to Q square directly?

(i) P to Q 5th seems much more effective, and leads to many striking variations.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Monday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess Louise, left Osborne, Isle of Wight, at seven minutes past two o'clock, attended by Lady Portman, Hon. Flora Macdonald, Mr. G. E. Anson, Major-General Bowles, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel Bouverie. The august party crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, travelled to town by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway, and was escorted from the Nine Elms station by a party of the 11th Dragoons. Her Majesty and the Prince arrived at Buckingham Palace at six o'clock, and were received by the Viscountess Jocelyn, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, &c., the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to the Prince, Lord Byron, &c. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Colonel Bouverie, hon. ured the Statistical Society of London with a visit the same evening, in St. James's-square. The Queen honoured the performance of the French Plays with her presence during the evening.

On Tuesday morning, the Queen, attended by the Honourable Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour, and Colonel the Honourable Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting, visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Marlborough House. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided the same morning at the Council for the management of the Duchy of Cornwall, at the Duchy Office, Somerset House. His Royal Highness was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Colonel Bouverie. Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen; her Majesty was attended by the Countess de Hulst, Lady in Waiting, and Major de Moerkerke. Prince Albert met her Majesty at the Vauxhall station.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—On Wednesday afternoon, the Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of Life Guards. The Royal suite consisted of the Mistress of the Robes; the Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting; the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to the Prince; the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord in Waiting, &c. After the various presentations of Diplomatic and other persons of distinction, a petition to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, from a public meeting of the citizens of the city of Chester, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to refer to the constitutional advisers of the Crown the enactment of a general conservancy bill for the improvement of the open ports and tidal harbours of the kingdom, was presented to her Majesty at the levee, by Sir Edward Walker, Mayor of Chester, Mr. Robert Turner, sheriff; and Mr. John Ross, barrister-at-law, honorary secretary to a deputation from the city of Chester. Sir E. Walker and Messrs. Turner and Ross were presented to the Queen by Earl Grosvenor, M.P. After the levee, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, returned to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, the Countess d'Hulst (in waiting on her Majesty), and Major de Moerkerke, dined with the Queen, at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday evening. The following had also the honour of receiving invitations:—His Excellency M. Van de Weyer and Madame Van de Weyer, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord John Russell, and Viscount Jocelyn.

PRINCE ALBERT AT THE VAUXHALL STATION.—On Tuesday afternoon Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, visited the station for the purpose of meeting the Queen of the Belgians, who had been on a visit to her illustrious parents, the ex-King and Queen of France, at Claremont, and who was to return to town by the 3.55 train from Esher. His Royal Highness, in the interval that elapsed, minutely inspected the station, with which he seemed much pleased, and was most affable in his inquiries as to the various buildings in the surrounding neighbourhood. The expected train arrived at its appointed time, 4.35, when the Prince assisted the Queen of the Belgians to alight, and escorted her Majesty to one of the Royal carriages, into which he himself got, and the carriage started off at a rapid rate over Vauxhall-bridge for Buckingham Palace. This is the first occasion of Royalty visiting this station.

The Duke of Cambridge is suffering from a very severe attack of gout at his residence at Kew.

COUNT KIELMANSEGG.—The Hanoverian Minister is now gradually recovering from a severe and dangerous illness, which, at one period, occasioned much alarm. The brother of the noble Count has arrived from Germany, and is staying with his Excellency at the legation.

Lord J. Russell entertained a distinguished party at dinner on Saturday evening, at his mansion in Chesham-place.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, at their mansion in Carlton-gardens, the Danish Minister and the Countess Hilda Reventlow, General Asholm and the Count de Treshow (envoys from the Danish Court on the Schleswig-Holstein question), the Sardinian Minister, &c. After the banquet the noble Viscountess opened her saloons for the second time this season for the reception of company.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given, that, with a view to prevent injury to trade, the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that the Court mourning, announced to commence on the 22d inst., shall not apply to the occasion of the ensuing Drawingroom to be held on Thursday, the 29th inst.

ALMACK'S.—We are enabled to announce the recommencement of these fashionable *réunions*, the first ball for the present season having been definitively fixed to take place on Thursday, the 26th proximo. The ball-room has been entirely redecorated, and the whole of the furniture, sofas, draperies, &c., being entirely new, the *coup d'œil* presented by the saloon is now surpassingly beautiful. The whole of the former ladies patronesses, including the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Ely, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Kinross, the Countess of Lichfield, and the Viscountess Palmerston, have consented to act again; and it is arranged that a majority of them shall attend each ball. We have much pleasure in adding, that a very brilliant season is anticipated.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF SARDINIA.—The ex-Royal Family of France, resident at Claremont, have just received intelligence from Italy of the death of the Dowager Queen of Sardinia, only surviving sister of the amiable and pious consort of Louis Philippe. The deceased Queen expired on the 11th inst., at Savona. Her late Majesty Maria Christina was daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies, and married Charles Felix, late King of Sardinia, the 7th of April, 1807, but did not have any family by that Monarch, who died in 1831. Her Majesty had completed her 70th year.

THE MEMBER FOR LYNN.—Amongst the passengers by the *Europa*, on Tuesday last, from New York, was Lord Stanley's son, M.P. for Lyme Regis, who returns from America after having passed several months visiting the chief objects of interest on the western continent. The hon. gentleman was elected during his absence, in the room of the late Lord George Bentinck. On his landing he was complimented by several Liverpool gentlemen, in reference to that event.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Wednesday evening the Society of Arts again opened their "Exhibition of Select Specimens of recent British Manufactures" to a large and fashionable assemblage of visitors, who entirely filled the rooms in the Adelphi. We learned that the Society would have been honoured with the presence of the Prince of Orange, had not his Royal Highness been called to Holland by the death of his Royal father. The principal saloon, with its superb ceiling of gold and colour—the renovated masterpieces of Barry's genius upon the walls—the brilliant plate, and decorative glass, receiving a flood of light from the richly-gilt chandeliers, lamps, and lustres,—had a truly splendid effect.

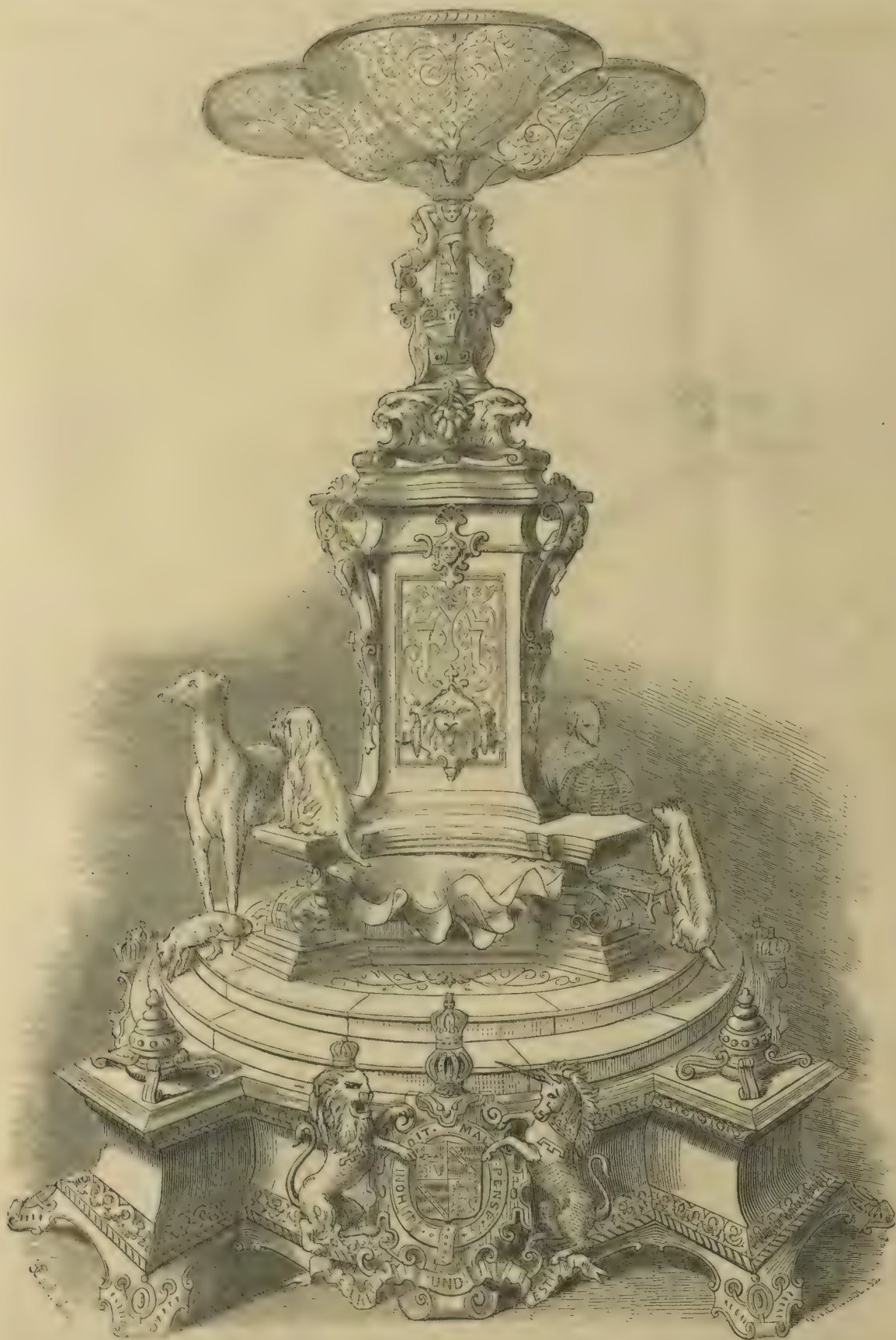
One of the principal attractions of the evening was the tasteful specimen of table-plate, designed by his Royal Highness the President of the Society of Arts, and occupying a prominent position near the centre of the room. It is described in the catalogue as a "Gilt Centre-Piece, executed by command of her Majesty, from a design by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, lent for exhibition by her Most Gracious Majesty."

The composition, as our illustration shows, consists of a circular base supporting a four-sided pedestal, somewhat reminding that of a continental fountain, in two faces of which is a grotesque head, and a shell beneath. The sides are paneled, and rich in ornamentation; and at the angles are trusses of tasteful design and combination. The entire composition is surmounted by a salver, in antique taste, supported by four scroll demi-figures upon a pedestal, with birds' heads at the angles, and fruit in a kind of patera at the sides. Upon the principal pedestal are grouped four of her Majesty's favourite dogs: a large greyhound and a rough terrier are grouped with a dead hare; and on the opposite side is another specimen of terrier and a "turnspit" dog, watching a rat in a circular wire trap.

The style of ornament throughout the design is generally of late Elizabethan character. In the two principal faces of the circular base are the arms of her Majesty and Prince Albert; and upon the other faces are the Royal initials. We are informed that the entire design of this centre-piece comprises another tier, or compartment, besides those exhibited. It has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Garrard; the animals modelled by Mr. Cuttwell. This is altogether a very interesting work; and its exhibition will have a beneficial tendency in shewing that the practice of the art of design is in no way incompatible with the highest position: whilst the fact of the Queen having been pleased to allow this work of ornament to be sent from the Royal plate-closet for exhibition, bespeaks the interest her Majesty takes in the prosperity of the "Society of Arts," and its truly national aim and object.

The Exhibition has been already well attended, daily. A few striking specimens have been added since the opening day. A fine and large piece of carving of fruit and flowers, intended for the back of the pulpit of a church at St. Mary-at-Hill, reminds one of the age of Gibbons. Among the Glass, some Opaline Enamel articles, with designs printed as well as painted in colour, are novel and beautiful. A specimen of printing on white velvet is, also, very successful. A golden flax satin damask table-cloth, manufactured and exhibited by Baker and Son, is an exquisite work; the pattern, the Portland Vase for a centre, and the several portions of that matchless production around it, with a tasteful border, is entitled to the highest praise. Among the Lace Plate, we noticed "the Orange Prize" (Goodwood, 1846), the gift of the late King of Holland.

In the large lower room is a large tile of fine Gothic design, by Minton, applicable to ceilings or walls, and quite novel. Among the Pottery is a specimen



GILT CENTRE-PIECE, EXECUTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY, FROM A DESIGN BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

of printing by electricity; and a vessel made of pounded granite, capable of withstanding any heat. Altogether, the assemblage of specimens considerably exceeds that of last year: the several rooms are filled, and even the walls of the faircase are covered with drawings.

NEW CHAPELS IN THE TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY.

At this period, when public attention is so universally directed to the sanitary condition of the metropolis, and when the suppression of intramural interments

may shortly be anticipated as the law of the land, a sketch of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, which has been recently completed, cannot fail to be interesting.

To the inhabitants of the city of London more especially, it must form a matter for congratulation, that within a distance of two miles from the Royal Exchange, a suitable resting-place has been provided for the remains of those who once formed its busy occupants, so preferable in every respect to the already over-crowded churchyard burial-ground.

This cemetery was incorporated by act of Parliament in the year 1841, and a considerable portion of the ground has since been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London. It comprises an area of upwards of thirty acres, most eligibly situated, being close to the high road leading to Bow.

The chapels, which form the subject of our illustration, have just been completed from the designs of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, and are greatly admired for their purity of style and propriety of arrangement. That erected in the consecrated ground is in the early Decorated period, with a belfry at one angle, in which are some nicely ornamented windows; and at the sides are attached cloisters for the reception of mural tablets, so constructed as to afford an effectual screen from the weather. The chapel appropriated to the use of Dissenters is of octagonal form, and in the Byzantine style of architecture. Beneath both chapels are dry and extensive catacombs, arranged so as to accommodate single coffins or to form family vaults.

The grounds have been judiciously and effectively laid out by the same artists, and inclosed by high walls and ornamental iron railings; and the drainage, which is effected by means of an artesian well, to a depth of 210 feet, and tributary drains running through the land in various directions, is, we understand most successful—a depth of twenty-six feet having in many instances been obtained without moisture.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. MUNTZ.

Among the many visitants of the House of Commons during the period of the Parliamentary session, within the last eight or nine years, there are few who, when casting back a glance at the varied aspect which the benches of St. Ste-



MR. MUNTZ, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM.

phen's presented to their eager gaze, will recal to memory any one of its features more freshly or forcibly than that of the portly person, and bearded patriarchal presence of the honourable member for Birmingham. If they have heard him address the House, we question if the lapse of years can remove the impression it conveyed at the moment. There he stands, at the back benches, near the gangway on the Ministerial side, the very impersonation of manly strength and honest determination: they again hear his sonorous voice rolling forth in full deep tones from his ample chest, as, with calm earnestness, he urges his views upon the question in debate, enforcing his argument from time to time with a vigorous thrust of his ponderous stick against the floor; and though the speaker's opinions or their effect at the time upon his hearers may have totally faded from memory and form no part whatever of the retrospective sketch, the remarkable appearance of the man, his eccentricity of manner, of sentiment, his common sense and goodness of heart, will stand forth in prominent relief.

His speech on Monday night week, towards the close of the adjourned debate on the second reading of Mr. Labouchere's bill for the alteration of the Navigation Laws, was highly characteristic—full of odd suggestions, apparently at variance with his well-known views—and abounding in that peculiar expression of a man's mind, when the judgment is not yet definitively settled on the



NEW CHAPELS IN THE TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY.



SCENE FROM ROSSINI'S OPERA OF "CENERENTOLA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—MDLLE. ALBONI AS "CENERENTOLA."

question mooted, which may be regarded as "thinking aloud," rather than the utterance of matured ideas, the result of reflection or experience. He said, "He was about to do what he supposed would be called speaking on one side and voting on the other. (A laugh.) The object of the present measure was to reduce the freights and profits of the English shipowner and give them to the foreign shipowner, in the same way as we had taken the profits of the English agriculturist and given them to the foreigner. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He had yet to learn that any of these changes were productive of national advantage. (Renewed cheers.) He had voted for the repeal of all protection. (A laugh.) When he heard that laughter he always thought of Goldsmith's line in which he connected the 'loud laugh' with the 'vacant mind.' Since other classes had been deprived of protection, he thought that it ought not to be enjoyed exclusively by the shipowner. Besides, this advantage would result from the repeal of the Navigation Laws, that the standing excuse for the failure of all the free-trade measures of the last two years would be removed. ('Hear,' and laughter.) The honourable member for Liverpool said we would compete with all the countries in the world, because we had the largest capital. He (Mr. Muntz) believed that that capital consisted in our land, houses, and ships (hear); but, if we reduced the value of them, he was not sure we should have the largest capital in the world. ('Hear,' and laughter.) They ought to consider what had been the success of the measures they had taken. He would mention the effect of them on the article of zinc, in which he had been a large dealer. No zinc was now made in this country. Why? Because the price of foreign zinc was only £13 or £14 a ton, while in this country it could not be made under £18. But what had been the effect of free trade on the town he represented? A few days ago a person handed to him a newspaper published there, called the *Midland and Birmingham Advertiser*, and pointed out an advertisement in it from a respectable ironmonger in Birmingham. It was headed, 'The Effects of Free Trade,' and stated that the advertiser had just imported from Germany a stock of superior tools, which, although the duty was 10 per cent., he could sell at from 30 to 60 per cent. under the price at which they could be made in Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) It struck him that every day they were getting out of the fryingpan into the fire. (Laughter.) For the last twenty-five years he had been competing in the foreign market with the merchants of his own town. By care, industry, and economy, the whole of them had ceased to compete with him; but, although he had the whole trade, he found himself so reduced by competition with the foreigner, that it was not worth keeping, and he was going to give it up. (Hear, hear.) It was said that they should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. That did not consist in the abstract price. (Hear, hear.) They might get an article that was manufactured in England 10 per cent. cheaper on the Continent. It did not follow that that was the cheapest market. (Hear, hear.) Take iron. It might be £10 a ton here, and only £8 on the Continent; but if it were bought there the labour here would be unemployed, and instead of buying in the cheapest market, it might in the end prove the dearest. (Hear, hear.) He expected to see the produce of this country as low as foreign produce (hear, hear), and he knew that that price could not pay the taxes and liabilities of the country (Hear, hear.) If they had a fixed amount of revenue to make up, and they lowered the price of produce, they increased the pressure of that taxation on the industrious classes (hear, hear), and by so doing prevented the possibility of their competing with foreign labour. (Hear, hear.) He believed they would find their land uncultivated, their trade profitless, and their people unemployed, and that something else was wanted besides absolute Free-Trade." (Hear.)

Notwithstanding this apparently Protectionist speech, the hon. member voted in the majority against Mr. Herries's amendment, "that the bill be read a second time that day six months"—the usual mode of shelving a measure—thus showing by his vote, which is the true test of a Legislator's opinions, what, in reality, was the faith that was in him. It was not that the previous lengthened discussion had conjured up anything before him that rendered him less of a Free-Trader than he has been accounted to be; but that, seeing what to him appeared the weak points on his own side, instead of sinking them as another man would have done, he could not help throwing them forth to ease his own doubts or elicit opinion one way or the other upon them.

On the Thursday night following (the 15th), however, he alone of all the Free-Traders in the House voted in the minority in favour of Mr. Disraeli's motion relative to the burden of local taxation on land.

Mr. Muntz is a merchant of Birmingham, and is an extensive manufacturer as a metal-roller. He is the inventor and manufacturer of the patent yellow metal ship-sheathing and bolting.

In politics, he is a "Radical Reformer;" and he has written many pamphlets on subjects connected with commerce, political economy, and finance. On the latter question he is a zealous advocate of the views of the Birmingham school, whose doctrine is that an unrestricted paper currency should be the medium of monetary circulation. Mr. Muntz was the first Vice-Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union; and, having been subjected to repeated legal prosecutions on account of an alleged riot at a church-rate meeting in that town, he was convicted on the charge in the year 1837; but the conviction was quashed—the Court of Queen's Bench deciding that the proceedings had been illegal, and that the prosecution ought never to have been instituted.

The hon. gentleman is of foreign extraction. He is the son of a respectable German merchant, who settled in Birmingham in the year 1783, and married Miss Purden, a lady of that place. The subject of the present notice was born in 1794, and received the names George Frederick. In 1818 he married the daughter of the Rev. John Pryce. He has sat in Parliament for Birmingham since the year 1840.

On Saturday the Commissioners of Excise, with whom the Board of Stamps and Taxes is now amalgamated, issued instructions for proceedings to be taken against several parties charged with evading the stamp duty in the transfer of railway shares, by omitting to state the precise amount received on account of such transfer. The penalty is £50 and five times the amount of duty evaded.

THE LATE RAILWAY FRACAS.

THE extraordinary scene which occurred last week at the Clifton Railway Station and of which we gave the full particulars in our last, ought not to be allowed to drop from memory without the reprobation of the public. Our police regulations will not tolerate that two rival omnibus drivers should block up a street to impede traffic, and endanger life by their quarrels, neither should the infinitely more dangerous blockade of a line of railway be allowed to pass unpunished. By all acts authorizing the formation of railways, the directors are empowered to punish any person who may wilfully place obstruction on the rails; and that, too, whether damage to property or loss of life have or have not occurred. A wilful obstruction on the part of railway officials themselves is an offence still more flagrant and dangerous.

These railway gentry, who seem inclined to carry things with so high a hand, both in their relations with other companies and with the public, should remember, too, in their own interest, that railway dividends are not entirely composed of fares received from persons who travel on business, but that large numbers of their best customers travel for pleasure and recreation. This class are very sensitive to danger, and will transfer their favours to other lines, where civil war is not raging, and where there is no more than the ordinary risk to life and limb.

The every-day casualties of railway travelling are quite sufficient of themselves to deter the timid from all unnecessary travelling. It is a suicidal policy, as well as a public offence, to increase these risks by such reckless conduct as was exhibited at Clifton.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

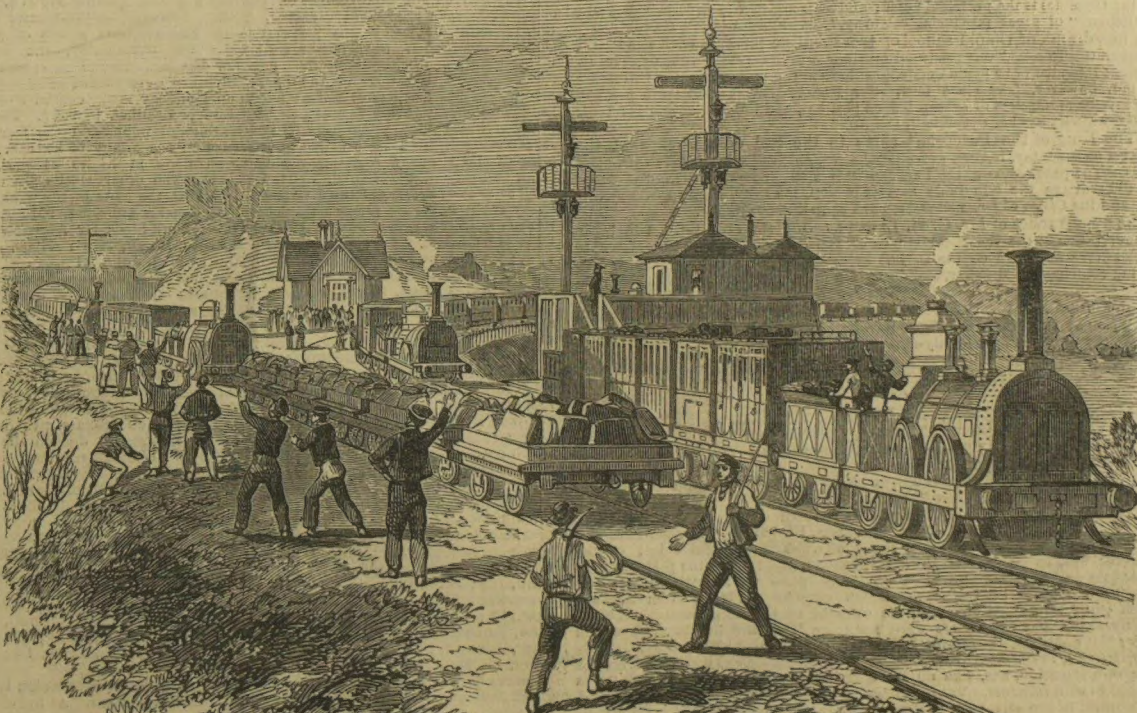
MADemoiselle ALBONI AS "CENERENTOLA."

We present our readers with an illustration of the last scene in "Cenerentola;" with Mdle. Alboni singing the celebrated "Non più mesta." The performance was repeated to a very crowded audience, on Tuesday night, with increased enthusiasm. Their Serene Highnesses the Princess Amélie and Elise of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, occupied her Majesty the Queen Dowager's box.

Mdile. Alboni's appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre has presented a new phase in her career, not merely on account of the change of *locale*, but because she has adopted a totally new style of singing, in consequence of her assuming soprano parts in Paris.

Mdile. Alboni has returned to finish her engagement, until after Easter, at the Italiens, a theatre that she alone saved from utter ruin, and the fortunes of which have been once more perilled in her absence.

Guiliani and Bortas make their *début* to-night (Saturday). Coletti re-appears on Tuesday once more on the scene of his former triumphs. On Saturday, Mdile. Parodi, the adopted daughter and pupil of Pasta, of whom such sanguine hopes are entertained, will appear in an heroic part. She is in person far handsomer than the celebrated *prima donna*, and of higher stature; but she is said to resemble her marvellously in her lyrical qualities—which was the reason that she won such favour with the great Pasta, who constantly says that in her "she lives again." Another *début* impending is that of Casolini, the young contralto, from La Scala, and so successful at the latter theatre, where she made her *début* last season. A young comprimaria from the Conservatoire of Milan, and



RAILWAY BLOCKADE AT CLIFTON STATION, NEAR MANCHESTER.

DEATHS.

At Eaton-place, the Dowager Countess of Malgrave.—At her residence; Alderley, Gloucestershire, Anne, the only surviving child of William Burlington, Esq. formerly of Wyken Hill, Leicestershire, and Donhead, Wilts. Recorder of Leicester and Shaftesbury.—At 16, New-man-street, of acute bronchitis, in the 21st year of his age, Jonathan Bletsoe Payne, student at Bartholomew's, a third son of the Rev Samuel Payne, incumbent of Hunsteadworth, Leamington.—On the 20th inst., deservedly esteemed and much lamented, Miss Thornhill, of Abury, Berks.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WAR IN THE PUNJAB.—Three Months in the Marches of Multan. Illustrated with a Map. London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand.

THE SEVEN LAMPS OF ARCHITECTURE. By JOHN RUSKIN, author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture." London: SMITH, ELDER, & Co., 65, Cornhill.

CORRELATION OF PHYSICAL FORCES. By W. R. GROVE, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. "The ablest attempt of our time to simplify our views of physical science."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*. London: S. HIGLEY, 32, Fleet-street.

THE JOURNAL OF THE PILGRIMS at PLYMOUTH, in NEW ENGLAND, in 1820. Reprinted from the Original Volume; with Historical and Local Illustrations of Providence, Principles, and Persons. By G. B. CHEEVER, D.D. Price 1s 6d sewed; 2s cloth, with an Engraving of the "May Flower," at Cape Cod.

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THE MANSE GARDEN; or, The Pleasant Culture of Fruit Trees, Flowers, and Vegetables, for the Beauty and Profit of the Villa or Farm. By P. MATHERSON, D.D. Sixth thousand. Price 3s 6d cloth.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ATLAS EVER PUBLISHED. On the 31st March will be published Part I., price 1s, TALLIS'S Imperial Copyright Edition of **THE ILLUSTRATED ATLAS, and Modern History of the World, Geographical, Political, Commercial, and Statistical.** Edited by R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq., Author of "The History of the British Colonies," &c. &c.

The MAPS are drawn and engraved by J. R. KAPKIN, from Government and other authorities; including all new discoveries, Discoveries, and Lines of Railways, of which accounts have been received in London to the time of going to press.

The Illustrations are beautifully engraved by Wallis, Allen, Rogers, Kermot, &c., from Original Drawings by Warren, Wray, Marchant, &c. Each Part will contain two finely-coloured Maps, with Descriptive Letters.

ROYAL DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at WINDSOR CASTLE.—Now published, elegantly bound, price Two Guineas, the COMPLETE SERIES of the PLAYS recently represented by command, before Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, at Windsor Castle, with Illuminated Title and Frontispiece in Colours, representing the Royal Audience in the Rehearsal Gallery. The Plays printed verbatim from the authorised copies, with fac-similes of the Bills of Performances, and a List of the Nobility and Visitors present at each Representation.—210 Copies only printed by command. Bookbinder to her Majesty, Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and all booksellers.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Mr. GEORGE BARKER will sing his favourite Song, "THE OLD HOUSE AND THE OLD TREE," written by FANNY LACY, in his Ballad Entertainment at the above Rooms, published by LEE and COXHEAD, 48, Abchurch-lane; where may be had the "Jovial Friar," price 2s, sung with immense success by Mr. LEE; and also the whole of the Music in "The Lays of the Foresters," or Songs of Robin Hood," beautifully illustrated with costumes of the period, by Brandard.

THE GOOD TIME'S COME AT LAST.—THE RACE TO CALIFORNIA. A Comic Song. Written to a golden measure, and dedicated to the Master of the Mint, by one of the Golden Fleece; with a Descriptive Lithographic Title of the Journey to and from the Golden Regions. Price 1s 6d. Published by LEE and COXHEAD, 48, Abchurch-lane; where may be had the "Jovial Friar," sung by Mr. LEE in the "Lays of the Foresters," and nightly encored, with Portrait of Friar Tuck, by Brandard, price 2s; "Jenny Lind's Singing Lesson," with a Comic Scene with Signor La-biache and Mlle. Jenny Lind in the "Figlia del Regimento," by Brandard, price 2s 6d; and may be obtained of all music and book-sellers.

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London Office, 12, Moorgate-street.

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For papers and particulars application is to be made to the office, No. 41, Parliament-street, London.

JOHN HODGSON, M.A., Secretary.

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An amount of upwards of one million five hundred thousand pounds is already assured upon life in this Society by the Clergy and members of their families as above.

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Property of every description is insured against fire at rates and on conditions as advantageous as are offered by any other office, and losses are paid without delay.

Insurances for seven years charged as only for six.

In the Life Department the Premiums have been calculated on the lowest scale consistent with the fair interests of the Company and the assured. The bonuses may be applied in reduction of the annual premium, or in addition to the sum payable at the option of the assured; and one-half of the premium of life may remain unpaid for the first five years at the interest of 5 per cent. annually.

The Company has Branch Offices at Glasgow, Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, &c., and in the principal towns in the kingdom.

Transfer of policies free of expense. JOHN BIGG, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.—THE CORPORATION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE give Notice, that, in conformity with the system of Participation in Profits adopted in December, 1841, they have declared a BONUS on all Policies effected subsequently to that year, for the whole term of life, which was published on the 31st December, 1848, and on which three or more annual Premiums had then been paid.

The following TABLE shows the amount of BONUS on British Policies for the Sum of £1000 each, which had been Seven Years in force on December 31, 1848:

Age when Assured.	Annual Premium.	Amount of Premiums paid.	Bonus by addition to the sum FOR THE REST OF LIFE.	Bonus by reduction of the sum FOR THE REST OF LIFE.
20	26 12 6	196	£ 102	£ 3 6
25	29 17 6	209	106	3 15 7
30	34 0 0	238	113	4 13 4
35	43 0 0	273	121	5 17 1
40	55 7 6	317 12 6	135	7 14 3
45	73 12 6	371 12 6	149	8 14 8
50	103 12 6	445 12 6	166	10 14 8
55	143 12 6	545 12 6	188	12 13 7

Assurances may be effected with the Corporation for any amount not exceeding £10,000 on one life.

The Governors and Directors feel persuaded that the Public will continue to manifest their confidence in this Corporation, which has maintained a high position during a period EXCEEDING A CENTURY.

THE CORPORATION AFFORDS AN UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, and is a most valuable Capital-Stock; and distributes among Life Policies a share of its Profit, resulting in Benefits to the Assured which will advantageously bear comparison with those obtained from other offices.

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February 5th, 1849.

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N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the Post-office with perfect safety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

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THE GOSSIP OF THE "AIREY."

"Well! did you ever now?" cries Jane;
 "No, never!" answers Mary:
 And quick as bells their tongues run on
 The Gossips of the "Airey."

What is the topic? Never mind.
 This only we lay down—
 Each whisper'd "He" a sweetheart means;
 Each whisper'd "It" a gown!



THE TAVERN SOT.

With pimply face, and sodden, muddled wits
 The vulgar soaker of the tavern sits,
 Body and mind entranced—a human log,
 Bound by the potent charms of steaming grog.

The hours pass by—fresh glasses mark their flight—
 Night succeeds eve, and morning follows night;
 Till the sot's very soul is soak'd away,
 From the gross heap of alcohol-steep'd clay.



THE CUSTOMER OF THE EATING-HOUSE.

A scant half-hour is barely snatch'd
 From counting-house or shop;
 A scant half-hour is all he gives
 His paper and his chop.

Both eyes and jaws keep hard at work—
 He can't afford to lose
 A moment, who at once devours
 His dinner and the news.



THE FRUIT-WOMAN.

The sturdy form—the very racy brogue—
 And that mix'd style of dress so much in vogue
 With dames you meet beneath the scented shade
 Of Covent-Garden's flowery colonnade,

Proclaim the honest, humble Irish drudge,
 Ready to furtherest suburbs off to trudge,
 Crown'd with your purchased flowers—hard-working Nora!
 A somewhat vulgar—but a useful Flora!